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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50 630—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1896.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	7th March
R.V.I. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4294	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	3907	R. F. Brinson	4th April
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	18th "
R.V.I. CLYDE	4139	H. T. Weibrall	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	H. Rasovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	4,253	350	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April '96

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To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,253 350	21st Mar. '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 12th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, about the 14th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 7th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your "excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.
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Specific Gravity of butter fat at 100° F., 912.

	Per cent.
Water	19·20
Salt	1·62
Lard	1·22
Butter fat and traces of colouring matter	77·96
Foreign Fat	Nil
	100

This butter is genuine and is of good and excellent quality
M. COCHRAN, F. C. S.,
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2. This is to certify that the "Guzerat Dairy Co.," Bombay, has supplied the men and families of the 1st N. Lancashire Regiment with their Butter since our arrival and have given every satisfaction.
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Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
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These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.
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A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energising and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges, or debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

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GRAND FAREWELL SOUVENIR NIGHT.

Mr. Harmston will give away

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A HANDSOME PONY

AND

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Every person entering the Circus will receive a number entitling them to a chance of winning the PONY or the Watch.

A MONSTER DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

Remember positively the last 2 shows.

N. B.—All accounts against the CIRCUS to be tendered to Robt. Love at the English Hotel, 11 o'clock, Monday, March the 9th.

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The Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY WILL PRESIDE.

The Rev. H. N. MIDWINTER, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. JAMES, Esq., The Rev. S. LEIGHLYE, Surgeon-Major DIMMOCK, T. A. SAVAGE, Esq., have promised to be present and to take part in the proceedings.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

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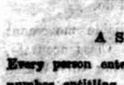

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CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction, and Government Workhouse, Bombay, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The undersigned is prepared to receive sealed Tenders up to noon on the 12th March 1896.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Apply to

Acting Superintendent, House of Correction.

H. M.'s House of Correction, Bombay, 5 March, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RUPTONJEE SHAMJEE Hindoo Inhabitant of Mangrole, a Native State in Kathiawar, deceased.

TRIBHOVAN VIRCHUND the constituted Attorney of NANDOOBAI, Widow of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.

The 26th day of February, 1896.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR, Petitioner's Attorney.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

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Bombay, 7th March, 1896.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

WILL be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, 7th March.

The Honorable H. M. BIRDWOOD will preside and Mrs. BIRDWOOD has kindly consented to Distribute the Prizes.

The business Meeting will be held at 4-30 P.M.

No Tickets are issued, but all friends of the Orphanage will be heartily welcome.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1893, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having tendered his resignation) and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to Mr. CHARLES P. MARQUIS, who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, Attorney for MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co., of London and India.

Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES for the SECOND SPRING MEETING to be held on the 17th, 19th and 21st March, 1896, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of 20th February, 1896, No. 22,

J. O. HOOD, Secretary.

Madras, 2nd March, 1896.

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FOR SALE.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITES No. 151 and 152 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on the 9th March, 1896, at 10 A.M.

The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col., Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 18th February, 1896.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographic Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense light brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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Do. do.	4 months sight ..	1s. 3 11-16d.
Do. do.	Do. do.	1s. 3 23-32d.
Do. do.	Do. do.	1s. 3 25-32d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 3 27-32d.
Do. do	Do. do.	1s. 3 27-32d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 3 13-16d.
Do. do.	Do. do.	1s. 3 7-8d.
France	Do. do.	155½
Do.	At sight	155½
Calcutta	At sight	99-15
Do.	60 days	98-8
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days	99-15
Ceylon	30 days	99-4
China	60 days	179

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign	Rs. 16-11
Mexican Dollars	nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	nom
Bar Silver	39-4
Gold Leaf	39-6
Bar Gold, English (touch)	39-8
Do. Australian	39-8
Bar Bombay	39-8
Bar Pakka	16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	106 13-16
Three-and-a-half per cent 1903	107-3
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans ...	125
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872	nom
City of Paris Loan	nom
Four per cent Port Trust Bond	107

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial to use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying emdency is particulary valuable for hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sailing Association, Marshall Cup Handicap.
B. V. R. Parades.
Gymkhana Meeting, Byculla Club Grounds, and Ladies' Tiffin.
B. V. A., Wheal Cup Competition.
Department of General Nairne for Poona.
Prize-distribution, Parsee Girls' School Association's Schools, Novelty Theatre, 4 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Iria.
B. V. A., Annual Carbine Association Meeting.
P. and O. s.s. Ganges, with English mails of the 21st ultimo, expected to arrive at daylight.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolekow and Caledonia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Derdogui and Rohilla entered the dock yesterday.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—As a supplement to to-day's issue we distribute the circulars of the Sun Life Office of India, which claims to give a maximum amount of life assurance at minimum cost.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—Sir Sidi Ahmedkhan, the Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived here from Jafferabad on Wednesday, and is at present putting up at Nesbit Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Juba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 9th instant.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Saturday).

ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-ninth auniversary of the local "Prarthana Samaj" falls on the 10th instant, and will be celebrated for ten days, beginning from to-day, when the programme will be:—7-30 a.m., Opening Service; 3 p.m., Puran; and 5 p.m., Open Air Preaching. Friends and sympathisers are invited to attend.

BUDHIVARDHAN SABHA.—A public lecture in connection with this Sabha will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m., in the hall of Sheth Gocouldas Tejpal High School, Dadisheth Agiary Lane, on "The Utility of Native Medical Science," by Vaid Raj Maniskankar Vithalji, Personal Medical Attendant on his Highness the late Jam Saheb of Jamnagar.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Pro. Patria	W. Clark
Overture	French Comedy	Kaler Bela
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	In the Twilight..	Coote
Selection	The Lady Slavey	Sullivan
Mazurka	Lady's Greeting	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of February last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,814, among whom the number of new admissions was 530, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 97:—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	33	10	19	62
Vanias	64	16	30	110
Brahmins	84	16	27	127
Lohanas	16	3	24	43
Other castes	184	29	62	275
Total	381	74	143	598

FATAL RESULT OF BEING RUN-OVER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Dhondu Narayan, a bullock cart-driver, aged about forty, residing at Grant Road. On Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, deceased was driving his cart laden with pressed bales of cotton from Colaba to Parel, when on the Esplanade Road at the Queen's Statue, deceased dropped his "dhotur" and got down to pick it up. While he was doing so, he was struck by one of the wheels, and fell, and the wheel passed over his left leg, crushing it below the knee. A police sepoy came up, and took deceased in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, after the injured leg was dressed, he was taken home. On the 4th instant lock-jaw set in, when he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The injured leg was amputated at the knee-joint. The spasms increased, and he died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA OF WOLF BITES.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dadi Harji, a labourer. On Sunday last, Dadi, aged forty-five, residing with his brother at Wari Bunder. It appears that about two months and a-half ago the deceased was sleeping in a field in his native village, watching his some inward crop, when he was bitten by a wolf on the right hip and on his left fore-arm. He, however, appeared to be quite well, and arrived in Bombay about fifteen days ago, and continued working as a labourer. On Sunday last, Dadi complained of fever, and on Wednesday following was seized with spasms. Symptoms of hydrophobia developed, and the man used to yet excited on seeing a glass of water. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday midnight. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to hydrophobia, resulting from the bites of a wolf, and the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with that evidence.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Thakordwar Road, regarding the death of Purshotamdas Lallubhai Hindu, aged fifty Deceased had been out of work for the last twenty years, and had been supported by his relatives, with whom he resided in Radysett Agiary Lane. He had been suffering from consumption for the last three years, and about a fortnight back an abscess formed on the back of his left hand which was operated upon by a native medical gentleman about a week after. Since then the husband was complained of much pain in the hand, was very restless, and often declared that he was tired of life. About 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, deceased left home, and as he did not turn up until 10 p.m., search was made for him, but he was not to be found until 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, when his dead body was discovered floating on the surface of water in a tank in the compound of an oart at Thakordwar Road. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which he was last seen. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned by the jury.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kalbadevie Road, regarding the death of Ruttonbai, a young Hindu married woman, aged about fifteen, the wife of one Ramji Canji, a dealer in cloth, residing with her husband at Kolbhat Cross Lane, Kalbadevie Road. Deceased was married to her husband about three years ago, and the couple, it was alleged, lived happily together. For the last twelve months Ruttonbai had been suffering off and on from diarrhœa, and many household remedies were tried, but with no better result. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the husband returned home, and knocked at the door, which the deceased opened for him, after which they went to sleep. About half-past 5 o'clock, on the following morning, the husband got up and tried to awake the deceased, but could not do so, and found her unconscious. Dr. Espinasse, Assistant Surgeon, was then sent for, and on examining the woman, found her suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning and treated her. Later on in the day she was again treated conjointly by two Native medical gentlemen, but deceased never came to herself again, and died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ismail Mahomed alias Ibram Mohideen, a Mahomedan reputed thief, was charged with house-breaking and theft of ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 58-4, the property of Mussa Yacub, a drummer, having his place of business at Madanpura. About 1 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, complainant locked the door of his room and went to his shop. During his absence at night, accused broke into the house by forcibly open the lock on the door, and having entered the room, broke open a drawer and abstracted the property therefrom. He wrapped up the articles in a bundle, which he placed under his armpit, and was creeping down the staircase, when one Shaik Idoo Jainoodin met him on the way, and questioned him as to what the bundle contained and where he brought it from. Accused, afraid of answering, threw away the bundle, and commenced running. Shaik Idoo followed him, and arrested him at a short distance from the house, and handed him over to the police. Complainant was sent for, and he identified the property in the bundle as his own. Accused, against whom stood three previous convictions, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

PRINCE SAMATSINGHJI.—At the request of Mr Darwood, Prince Samatsinghji Bahadur, of Palitana, accompanied by his son, Kumar Vajesinghji, visited the Dadar Poultry Farm on Thursday afternoon. The Prince and Staff travelled by a local train from Grant Road to Dadar, where they alighted and walked to the Farm. The Prince went over the runs, containing chickens of various sorts and sizes. The Prince left the farm after an hour's stay, and returned from Dadar by a local train to the Victoria Terminus.—At 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, Kumar Shri Samatsinghji Bahadur, of Palitana, accompanied by Mr. F. H. S. Merewether, his personal assistant, and other members of his staff, at the invitation of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Drummond, proceeded on board H. M. S. Bonaventure. The Prince and party were met at the Apollo Bunder by Flag Lieutenant Nugent, R. N., who took them on board in the launch of the Bonaventure. On arrival, the Kumar Saheb was received by Captain P. S. Inglefield, R. N., and Commander W. J. Grogan, R. N., who took him on a tour of inspection round the ship. After a couple of hours spent on board, the Prince and party returned on shore at 11-30 a.m. The Prince was pleased with his visit, and expressed his thanks to the officers for the courtesy shown him.

THIS is how a High School girl in Ohio recently parsed the sentence "He kissed me":—"He," she began, with a fond lingering over the word that brought the crimson to her cheeks, "is a pronoun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, a gentleman, and pretty well fixed; universally considered a good catch! 'Kissed' is a verb, transitive, too much so, regular every evening, indicative mood, indicating affection; first and third person, plural number, and governed by circumstances. 'Me'—Oh well, everybody knows me." And she sat down.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

ILLEGAL DISMISSAL OF A SUIT.

GURACHARYA BIN ANNACHARYA 'GIJI VS. BALKRISHNACHARYA BIN NARAYANACHARYA.

THEIR lordships held in this case that a court ought not to dismiss the plaintiff's suit if the defendant, who is summoned to appear and give evidence on the plaintiff's behalf on a certain day, fails to do so. The plaintiff should be allowed to give all the evidence he is entitled to give before his suit is dismissed. This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., District Judge of Belgaum, Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth appeared for the appellant. The plaintiff sued to recover from defendant Rs. 100 as damages for a false criminal complaint preferred against him by defendant, which was dismissed. Defendant denied his liability to plaintiff, contending, "inter alia" that the complaint was true, and was proved by proper evidence, and that plaintiff had sustained no loss. The First-class Subordinate Judge at Belgaum rejected plaintiff's claim, holding that he had not established his case, and observing that for that reason, it was no use waiting for the evidence of the defendant who had failed to attend in answer to a subpœna issued at the instance of the plaintiff. The appeal to the District Judge of Belgaum having been dismissed, plaintiff preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: When the plaintiff had summoned the defendant to appear and give evidence on his behalf on a certain day, and the defendant failed so to appear, it was within the power of the Judge to have ordered his arrest unless he thought that there was a lawful excuse for the failure. The defendant's pleader, it appears, asked the attendant of the Court to call the first provided a mode of escape for the Judge by allowing him to refer the parties to arbitration. That means of escape it has now cut off but it has provided a substantial remedy against the difficulty. The court must, under these circumstances, exhaust all practicable means of inquiry. If possible it will ascertain the date approximately when the transactions giving rise to the bond sued on began; and from the date, or from the plaintiff's best belief as to it, give all the evidence he was legally entitled to give. We reverse the decrees of both the lower courts and remand the case for a trial on the merits by the court of first instance.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A REFERENCE UNDER THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

GANESH GOPAL VAIDYA VS. HARI WIDOW.

THIS was a reference from Mr. V. N. Rahurkar, Subordinate Judge on deputation at Karad, under section 67, of the Civil Procedure. Mr. Vishnu G. Bhandarkar appeared as "amicus curiæ" for the plaintiff; and Mr. B. N. Bhajkar appeared as "amicus curiæ" for the defendant. The plaintiff sued to recover money due on a bond passed by the defendant, who is an agriculturist, on the 22nd August, 1872, for an antecedent debt. The defendant disputed the amount claimed. The Subordinate Judge referred the following question to the High Court:—"Is the appeal of the 15 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, what proper course should be followed in ascertaining the amount of principal and interest under section 13 of the Act, when there are no materials from which the court can satisfy itself as to those amounts? The opinion of the Subordinate Judge was that half the amount of the oldest bond which could be connected with the bond sued on, should be treated as principal, and the other half as interest.

The Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said: The question submitted to us by the Subordinate Judge is one not of law but of fact. There is no principle which enables a Court of Law to decide exactly how much of a particular bond is made up of principal and how much of interest. There is no presumption or rule of law that half of the consideration for an ancient bond is to be attributed to principal and half to interest. Even though from the existence of the rule of "damdupat" amongst Hindus it may as a fact be inferred that the creditor would not have allowed interest to accumulate in excess of the principal sum before requiring a fresh bond from his debtor. The judgment of the High Court in Mahadu vs. Rajaram (P. J. 1887, p. 216) appears to us in that respect to be sound. As pointed out in Dhondi vs. Lakshman (I. L. R. 1884, p. 8) the Subordinate Judge must draw his own deductions from the materials which he has before him in each particular case and arrive at a solution of the difficulty with which he is confronted as best he can. This is conceded on both sides; but there are two points in respect of the remoteness of the origin of the transaction or other causes absolutely no materials from which a deduction can be drawn, the pleaders on each side have agreed to the following arrangement. For the defendant it is contended that the plaintiff is bound to satisfy the court as to how much principal he (or the person through whom he claims) has advanced to the defendant or his predecessors; and if he fail to do so that he must suffer the usual consequences of not being able to produce the requisite proof. The bond in such case, it is argued, must be treated as wholly given for interest. For the plaintiff it is argued that if the bond sued on be holden to arise out of a debt depending upon transactions of such ancient date or has been executed under such circumstances that no presumption can be drawn against him from his not having preserved a record of the transaction, the ordinary rule of law must prevail and he must be deemed to have given for the amount sued on the full consideration recited in it—Juneshwar vs. Mahadev (I. L. R. 11, p. 3). The Legislature has recognised that there may be old bonds in respect of which it is impossible for the Judge to ascertain what amount is to be allowed for principal and what for interest. In such cases it has first provided a mode of escape for the Judge by allowing him to refer the parties to arbitration. That means of escape it has now cut off but it has provided a substantial remedy against the difficulty. The court must, under these circumstances, exhaust all practicable means of inquiry. If possible it will ascertain the date approximately when the transactions giving rise to the bond sued on began; and from the date, or from the plaintiff's best belief as to it, give all the evidence he was legally entitled to give. We reverse the decrees of both the lower courts and remand the case for a trial on the merits by the court of first instance.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

SHANKERGAR KISHOREGAR VS. KASHIGAR HIRAGAR.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for malicious police proceedings instituted against him by the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Starling instructed by Messrs. Bhalchandra and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, in giving his decision, said the suit was filed by the plaintiff against the defendant on the 11th August, 1894, for recovering Rs. 20,000 as damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of criminal proceedings taken by the defendant in the court of the Chief Magistrate of Bombay for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of the sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 100. In order to understand the case clearly it was necessary shortly to summarise the facts. It appeared that the defendant is the head of a "muth" or religious institution at Mandvie, in Cutch. This "muth" was established many years ago, and it had in course of time acquired a great reputation, and is at present possessed of very large property, and also owns various mercantile firms carried on in different parts of India. The shop or firm in Bombay is carried on under the name of Revagar Kuvergar. In the month of March, 1891, Kishoregar Bowanishavargar went on a pilgrimage and did not return to Bombay till August, 1891. The defendant then appointed one Kishoregar Bowanishavargar to take charge of and to manage the Bombay firm, which he did up to the 9th February, 1891, when he was dismissed by the defendant on the ground that he had been guilty of squandering the monies of the firm in speculation, and also that he had married contrary to the rules and orders which prevail among the Goswami sect to which the parties belong. The defendant, who had come to Bombay at the time, then executed a power of attorney in favour of the plaintiff and also another power in favour of one Megbjee, and left Bombay for Mandvie on the 4th March, 1891. The plaintiff, who claimed to be the "chella" or disciple of Kishoregar, was principally entrusted with the duty of looking after the litigation which was expected to arise between Kishoregar and the defendant, while Megbjee's duties consisted in managing the shop and the affairs of the firm in Bombay. On Saturday, the 4th April, 1891, Kishoregar invaded the shop with a large number of roughs and took forcible possession of it, in consequence of which the plaintiff, on behalf of and in the name of the defendant, filed on Monday, the 8th October, 1891, two suits against Kishoregar, and obtained an "interim" injunction, restraining Kishoregar from interfering with the shop or the property belonging to it. The first of the suits was merely to recover possession of the shop under the Specific Relief Act, while the other was for the purpose of obta

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rs. 1 is the rate for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceed [illegible] Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through these glasses are produced 20 or even 30 times, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—A Card for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super-Pile, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

RIPPINGILLE'S celebrated KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8, and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are Carefully Selected by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an HOSPITAL AS ISTANT for a Native State. He should be a Passed Medical Pupil, Salary Rs. 30 per month, rising to Rs. 40 by annual increments of Rs. 5, Quarters free. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "X. Y. Z." care of this Office.

TO LET, Furnished house at Powai Road, Malabar Hill, from 15th May to end of the year. Apply T. W. CUFFE.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

TO LET, a large ROOM, 107' by 24' whole or half, suitable for Machinery Store Room, Coach Factory, Printing Press, &c., close to Tram, Train and Mills, Sankli Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET.—The SEA VIEW, ON Queen's Road, Marine Lines, open from all sides, with garden in the front, and stable. Apply to BOLTON and Co., Bombay.

BICYCLES.—Semi-racers, 28" Wheels, 1¼" Cushion Tyres, Tangent Spokes, Ratran Pedals, Ball-bearing throughout, Rs. 210.—PRIEST & Co., 3 Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest Notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the QUEEN, and H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigar, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DeMELLO & Co.

GYMKHANA HOTEL, now OPEN; it has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Visitors can rely upon having perfect accommodation combined with an excellent table. Apply Proprietress.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Peston[illegible] every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in the Hill Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have seen most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. R. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Commodious suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

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Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1896.

TIME TABLE OF EVENTS.

All Horses for Competition should be on the Horse Show Ground not later than 2-30 p.m. on the days specified below.

JUDGING WILL COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

1ST DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 9TH.

JUDGING.

Class A.—Chargers.
" B.—Stallions.
" G.—Single Harness Classes.
" K.—Tandems.

Special Prizes.—Best Turnouts, Single Harness, Dealers Horses.

COMPETITIONS.

Driving.—Tandems.
Jumping.—Ponies.

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

JUDGING.

Class C.—Hunters.
" D.—Ladies' Hunters and Hacks.
" F.—Children's Ponies.
" H.—Horses in Double Harness.

Special Prizes.—Best Turnouts, Pairs,

COMPETITIONS.

Jumping.—Horses.
Driving.—Double Harness.

3RD DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

JUDGING.

Class E.—Polo Ponies,
" K.—Teams.

Special Prizes.—For best Horse / For best Pony / For best Country-bred } in the Show.

COMPETITION.

Driving, Single Harness.
Driving, Teams.

Parade of Prize Winners.
Distribution of Prizes.

N. B.—All horses competing must have a ticket attached showing class in which they compete and their number on Catalogue. These tickets will as far as possible be issued on Saturday. But competitors who have been overlooked are requested to apply for the tickets at the Office, Sirdar's Mansions, on Monday.

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AGENTS WANTED!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

WITH the elements entering into export business, both as to ready and forward transactions, of a discouraging nature, the past week has been a dull one in all our principal produce staples, Cotton having been taken both by shippers and local consumers to a very small extent, at declining prices; while Wheat has been quiet and neglected by exporters, prices having receded, all round; and Seeds, though generally steady in tone, have only been dealt in to a moderate extent at a partial decline in prices. Rates of Exchange, after advancing about 3-32d. above our last weekly quotations, have latterly lost the improvement in a quiet market, and close on last Friday evening's level. Money has continued to be scarce, but in somewhat less demand. Government Paper has declined, on the whole, 3-16ths per cent. Freights close dull and lifeless, with quotations about 6d. per ton lower than last week both for prompt and distant loading. The demand for Imports from Mofussil buyers having shown material improvement, more business has transpired in this branch of trade, and rates for Manchester goods generally are well supported.

MONEY remained scarce, and the demand for accommodation good, during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday; but the only item in the Return that showed a considerable change from the Statement for the week preceding was Private Deposits, from which there had been withdrawals to the extent of some 20¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of 15½ lakhs in the week before. The other movement consisted of a much smaller addition to Loans than shown in the previous Return, and a rather less decrease in Bills Discounted, the increase in trade requirements having been 23¼ lakhs, and the falling off in the Cash Balance about 19 lakhs, at 103 lakhs, the Balance having been helped by an increase of 5¼ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office.

Meantime Money has remained scarce, but has been in less active demand; and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day the market was closed for a native holiday, and on re-opening on Monday morning, rates were quoted at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter was scarce, and but few Bills were reported to have changed hands. Bank Telegraphic improved to 1s. 2 11-16d., at which a moderate amount was reported; but business either way was very limited. On Tuesday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months sight Credits, and having gained 1-32d., all round, during the day, closed steady. Rates opened firm on Wednesday at 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months sight Credits, and remained practically the same, with the exception of a line of Telegraphic which was reported at 1s. 2 25-32d.; three months' sight Bills were again scarce. Yesterday the market was steady at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter class of paper little was offering for any delivery; enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited, and at last close rates were weaker. To-day, the market opened dull at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter, however, having been scarce again, and the Bazaar having been in the market as buyers, rates receded 1-32d., all round. The business, however, reported both ways has been very limited, and the market closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2 21-32d.	
Do.	Telegraphic	.....	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	.....	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	4	do.	... 1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6	do.	... 1s. 2 25-32d.
Credits	3	do.	... 1s. 2 25-32d.
"	6	do.	... 1s. 2 27-32d.
Documents	3	do.	... 1s 2 13-16d.
"	6	do.	... 1s. 2 7-8d.
Francs	3	do.	... 1·55⅝
"	6	do.	... 1·56⅛

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on re-opening on Monday at 107 3-16 for money and 107 5-8 for the Account at the end of this month; but at the close rates left off 1-8d. lower than these quotations. The market was quiet in tone on Tuesday, but rates which at first were quoted at 107⅛ for Cash, and 107 9-16 for the next Settlement, advanced before closing 1-8 per cent. in both positions. At 107 3-16 for money and 107 7-16 for Account, the market was steady in tone during the greater part of the day on Wednesday; but at the close an advance of 1-8 per cent. was established, at which rates left off steady. Yesterday the market was weak and declining, and rates receded to 107 for Cash and 107 3-16 for the Settlement at the end of this month, at which they closed. To-day the market was steady at the reduced rates of 106 15-16 for Money, and 107 1-16 for Account, during the greater part of the day; but at closing there was a recovery to 107 and 107 1-8, in the two positions respectively.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 4 per cent. lower, at 125. Port Trust Bonds have declined 1 per cent., to 107.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been done on the whole during the past week, but in the case of Cotton Mill Scrip the changes since the date of our last weekly report are more in sellers' than in buyers' favour. We note an advance of Rs. 30 each, in Star of India, and Union; of Rs. 20, in Empress; of Rs. 8, in Western India; of Rs. 5 each, in David, and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 2½ each, in China, Jamshed, Lukmidas, and Sun; and a decline of Rs. 40, in City of Bombay; of Rs. 16, in Queen; of Rs. 12½, in Swadeshi; and Rs. 2½ each, in Colaba Land, and Mazagon. In Presses, Mercantile and Mofussil, are Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous Treacher and Co., are Rs. 35 higher; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue, and Rs 5, in the 2nd; and Bombay Flour, Rs. 45¼; Commercial and Land Mortagage shares are Rs. 2½ lower, and Bank of Bombay Rs. 1¼.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Notwithstanding the weakness at Manchester, and the lower offers made by manufacturers to dealers here, the market for staple *Grey Piece-Goods* has been steady, and rates generally are well supported, up-country buyers having been operating freely. Stocks are the same as before. For *Bleached Goods*, there has been a good demand at fully current rates. In *Turkey-Red, Dyed,* and *Printed Goods*, we have no change to report. In *Locally-made Goods*, there is no change; but some buyers of *T. Cloths* are reported at current rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 4,500 packages, and of *Local* some 2,500 packages.

YARNS.—Business in *Imported Twist* has been slack during the past week, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending last Tuesday morning were only 1,200 bales, with Exchange on Bombay the same as before. China buyers here have made some purchases, but these were under the rates quoted by some spinners. Rates are 1-16 anna down. The week's Sales here are put down at 5,000 bales, and the market closed weak at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No.	6s Mule,	As.	4¼	to	4¾ per lb.
"	"	8s "	"	4⅜	"	4 7-8 "
"	"	10s "	"	4 7-8	"	5 3-8 "
"	"	12s "	"	5 1-8	"	5 5-8 "
"	"	16s "	"	6	"	6¼ "
"	"	20s "	"	6 1-8	"	6½ "
"	"	24s "	"	6¾	"	7 "
"	"	30s "	"	7 3-8	"	7¼ "
"	"	40s "	"	8	"	8¼ "

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Copper* on the basis of last week's rates; but *Yellow Metal* has advanced 4 annas per cwt., and has also been taken to a moderate extent; both markets having been quiet in tone. *Iron* has declined 4 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. in a quiet market with but little doing.

COAL.—Ready *Powell's Duffryn* has changed hands this week at Rs. 19¼, and February-March shipment at Rs. 19 per ton; ready *Wallace's Merthyr* is selling at Rs. 18½ per ton; and *Japan*, for February-March shipment at Rs. 14 per ton. The market closes steady. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs. 17	per ton.
West do.	" 17¼	"
Australian	" 16½	"
Powell's Duffryn...	" 19¼	"
Cardiff	" 18¼	"
Japan	" 14	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Very little has been done in this staple, in either direction, during the past week; but the feeling generally has been steady at some slight daily decline in prices, until yesterday, when the tone of the market became quiet, and rates receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in sympathy with Liverpool, and in view of the heavy accumulation of Stocks of new Cotton here. The purchases for the week for Exporters' account have aggregated some 3,500 bales, and for the Mills about the same, consisting principally of Oomrawuttee descriptions and Bengal, but including some Broach for the former, and some Dharwar and Bhownugger for the latter. This morning there was a sharp decline in rates for forward contracts, and some further fall in those for ready stuff, the market closing this evening quiet with rates Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crops into Bombay for the week ending to-day have been 59,500 bales, compared with 75,000 bales in the week preceding and 26,000 bales in the corresponding week last season; and excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season as against last, now stands at 608,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	March	Rs.	15¾—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	146—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	137—2 5-8d.
Salem, Fine	"	"	170—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	160—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	161—3 1-32d.
Oomras, Fully Good	"	"	175—3 1-4d.
Dholleras, Fine	May	"	195—3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	185—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	175—3 5-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	194—3 19-32d.
Westerns	"	"	187—3 15-32d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	207—3 3-4d.
Do. Good	"	"	205—3 23-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	243,500	90,500
Berar	295,500	125,000
Khandeish	220,500	126,500
Barsi and Nugger	57,000	18,500
Hingunghat	13,000	800
Persian and Sind	22,500	7,200
Broach	77,500	300
Dholleras	73,500	17,200
	994,000	386,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	60,670	26,566	57,691
From 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	567,056	333,555	513,334
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	41,429	17,910	42,870
From 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	225,802	67,747	225,304
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	989	972	150
From 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	57,657	19,936	18,930

WHEAT.—On this market re-opening at the beginning of this week after the *Holi* holidays, prices were quoted 1 to 3 annas per cwt. lower, the feeling having been quiet, and business upon a small scale, and the market has since remained in the same state as to the feeling and the same small volume of business passing, while rates have further receded 3 annas per cwt. in *Hard Yellow*, and one anna in other descriptions, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-10-0	"
No. 1 Utah Delhi.....	" 4-10-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-8-6	"
Hard Red.....	" 3-9-6	"

SEEDS were steady in tone in the earlier part of this week, with a moderate business reported for shippers' account, the only change in prices having been an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*; but latterly, this market also has become quiet, and rates both for *Lin.* and *Rape.* have declined 2 annas per cwt., our closing quotation this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-4-0 to Rs.	6-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaurzat.	"	7-4-0 to "	7-5-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	7-0-0	"
Do. Red do.....	"	6-5-0 to "	6-7-0 "
Gingelly, White.....	"	41-0-0 to "	42-0-0 "
Do. Mixed.....	"	38-0-0 to "	39-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	123,261	35,543	66,093
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March	714,450	541,599	736,845
Linseed for the week.....	169,728	100,896	241,941
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March	909,655	739,915	1,155,675
Rapeseed for the week ...	13,445	24,589	43,164
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March	63,434	150,670	346,939
Gingellyseed for the week	64,646	22,635	32,998
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	591,106	446,374	519,039

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	56,450	.....	14,646
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	142,327	110,126	589,046
Linseed for the week ...	33,874	178,314	164,107
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	338,990	439,940	615,955
Rapeseed for the week..	28,977	64,723	50,794
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	233,959	245,076	303,028
Gingellyseed for the week	85,207	47,993	5,994
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th March.....	511,781	431,478	376,831

CALENDAR.—MARCH, 1896.

New Moon..... March 14th, 3h. 39·0m., p.m.
First Quarter..... " 22nd, 4h. 43·0m., p.m.
Full Moon ..... " 29th, 10h. 12·8m. a.m.

Sat. 7.—Prize Distribution; Parsee Girls' Schools and Association's Schools, Novelty Theatre, 4 p.m.—Harmonston's Circus last night, 4 and 9 p.m.—Dr. Maloney's Free Exhibition, Esplanade—Bombay Sailing Association's Races Marshall Day Handicap—H. V. R. Paradise—Royal Bombay Golf Club, the Golfer's Cup—Gymkhana meeting, Byculla Club grounds, and Ladies' Tiffin—Prize Distribution Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4-30 p.m.—B. V. A. Wheal Cup competition—Departure of General Nairne for Poona, Victoria Terminus (night)—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Shannon—Sunrise 6-18 a.m.; Sunset 6-8 p.m.; High water 4-24m., 5-31a.; Low water 10-44m.

Sun. 8.—B. V. A. Annual Carbine Association meeting—Bombay Foxhounds meet, Irla—P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English Mails of 21st ult., expected to arrive at day light—3rd Sunday in Lent—Drill Parade of the S. F. C. A., 5 p.m.; High water 5-42m., 6-33a.; Low water 1-16m., 6-12a.

Mon. 9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance—Bombay Horse, Show Oval—Y. M. C. A. Prayer meeting, Apollo Bunder 5-45 p.m.—Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.—Sunrise 6-13 a.m.; Sunset 6-8 p.m.; Highwater 7-39m., 9-36a.; Low water 2 57m., 1-07a.

Tues. 10—Annual meeting, Society of Promoting Christian knowledge—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half yearly General meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution, Town Hall, by Lord Sandhurst—Bombay Horse Show Oval—Novelty Theatre, performance of Harischandra, for the benefit of the S. F. C. A., 8 p.m.; Sunrise 6-13 a.m.; Sunset 6-8 p.m.; High water 9-18m., 10-18a.; Low water 3-33m., 3-3a.

Wed. 11—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Bombay Horse Show, Oval—Sunrise 6-12 a.m.; Sunset 6-9 p.m.; High water 10-10m., 10-47a.; Low water 4-34m., 3-51a.

Thurs. 12.—Grand Vesperal Dilwara—Bombay Foxhounds meet, Shahar—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—Nasik Orphanage: Sale of Work at Mrs. Chart's—Mazagon Mechanics' Institute: Lecture by Mr. Justice Jardine on "Anglo-Indian Poetry" 7-30 p.m.—Sunrise 6-11 a.m.; Sunset 6-10 p.m.; High water 10-56m., 11-15a.; Low water 4-50m., 4-30a.

Fri. 13.—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—Nasik Orphanage: Sale of Work at Mrs. Chart's—Prize Distribution: Indo-British Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5 p.m.—Sunrise 6-10 a.m.; Sunset 6-11 p.m.; High water 11-12m., 11-39a.; Low water 5 13m., 5-2a.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

25-96—Brown and M—Purshotamdas Tribhowandas vs Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhai—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

76-92—Fayne G and S—Rampratab Samrathroy and another vs Foolibai and another—Diokshit and D—Part heard.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissio

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, reviewing the series of despatches concerning Sir John Willoughby, and letters showing that President Kruger was ignorant of them, declared that the imputation that President Kruger acted in bad faith in afterwards coercing the Rand with threats to shoot Dr. Jameson, were groundless.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJA OF JHALLAWAR.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Clark, Member for Caithness, protested against the deposition of the Maharaja of Jhallawar without a public enquiry.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said that the Maharaja had been deposed for the benefit of his people, whom he was incapable of ruling, and that so long as he (Lord George) was connected with the Government of India, he would not interfere with its privileges. He added that when the papers on the subject arrived, they would prove that the Government of India were fully justified in the action they had taken.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, MARCH 5, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons, to-night, during the debate on the Navy Estimates, Sir W. V. Harcourt said he was bound to accept the assurance of the Government that the gravity of the situation required the increased expenditure asked for for the Navy.

WEAKENING OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

It is generally believed that the Italian defeat in Abyssinia will weaken the Triple Alliance, and lead to a re-grouping of the European Powers.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

STORMY SCENES.

ROME, MARCH 5.

The Italian Parliament opened to-day.

Stormy scenes took place in the Chamber.

The Opposition demand the impeachment of Signor Crispi.

In the streets outside the Parliament demonstrations were held by the mob, who smashed the windows of the houses.

Many arrests were made by the Carbineers.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN ITALY.

MARCH 6.

Serious demonstrations, some of them of a Republican tendency, and all against continuing the operations in Abyssinia, have been renewed in the chief cities of Italy.

Signor Crispi and General Baratieri are both bitterly denounced.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here, at 3 p.m., to-day.

A NEW MILITARY ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Orders for the survey of a military road from Gokteik to Saika will probably issue shortly.

The latter will be chosen for the new Cantonment half-way between Upper Burma and the Garrison in Kentung.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE BOYCOTTING OF ENGLISH CLOTH.

ALIBAG, MARCH 6.

A large meeting was held here under the presidency of Mr. Devidas Chandubhai, and resolutions protesting against the Cotton Duties, and also boycotting Lancashire cloth, were unanimously carried. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 6.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Freeland, Royal Engineers, on transfer from Madras to the Bombay Command, Military Works, is posted to the Quetta Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant Ogilvie, Royal Engineers, on return from leave, is posted to the charge of the Zhob Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant Murray, Royal Engineers, on transfer to the Bombay Command, is posted to the Loralai Division, Military Works.

Captain Dixon, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Loralai to the Pishin Division, Military Works.

Major Milton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Station Staff Officer, Nassirabad, who has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, in the Bombay Command, is posted to the Deesa District.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Sutton is transferred from the Poona District to the Aden District.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants of Unattached List will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to Battalions specified, agreeably to para. 72, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 2:—Chenvix-Trench, to 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; Wigram and Woodhouse, to 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; Macpherson and Cassels, to 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry; and R. A. Carpenter and G. Newcombe, to 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Glanville, on promotion to that rank from the 35th Field Battery, has been posted to No. 13 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery. (So much of Bombay Command Order, No. 46 of 14th January, 1896, as relates to Captain Glanville is here by cancelled.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant Sexton, Quarter-master, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service tenth year commenced 25th August, 1895).

Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie, Commandant, 23rd Bombay Rifles, for four months (pension service twenty-seventh year commenced 21st August, 1895).

Captain Conran, Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, for one year (pension service fourteenth year commenced 10th May, 1895).

Captain (temporary Major) Tinley, Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Lancers, for six and a-half months (pension service twentieth year commenced 10th September, 1895).

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Wiltshire Regiment (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant Fielding, five months, on private affairs, out of India.

Yorkshire Light Infantry—Major Sir Johnson, Bart. (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command), from the 14th March to 11th June, 1896, on privilege leave, out of India.

Royal Fusiliers (1st Battalion)—Major Rodick, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

REGIMENTAL TRANSFER.

The move of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, from Loralai and Fort Sandeman to Poona, is cancelled.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, MARCH 6.

The case against the three servants of the Gaekwar's opium farmer came for hearing, to-day, before the Railway Magistrate, Captain Brown. Mr. Rustom stated that he made a mistake in asking pardon for the third accused as the opium cases are not exclusively triable by the High or Sessions Court. The magistrate retracted the pardon.

Evidence was recorded of Inspector Good, who stated that he arrested accused after he delivered the opium to Detective Laximan (in disguise).

Laximan having given evidence, accused pleaded guilty. He stated his former statement was correct. He did what the farmer's manager, Manecklal, told him to do. He did not know he was acting illegally, and begged for mercy. The magistrate will deliver judgment to-morrow.

The case against the other two accused is transferred to the District Magistrate of Broach.

THE RECENT LIBEL CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, MARCH 6.

The appeal of the *Rangoon Times* against the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs. 1,000, was heard by the Recorder, to-day. His Honour, in giving judgment, said that it was not suggested that anything was wrong in the magistrate's summing up to the jury. When the jury returned, the foreman wished to read answers to questions submitted by the magistrate, who, however, refused to allow that, and asked them what the verdict was. The foreman said guilty, and the magistrate recorded that verdict. The application for revision was supported by the affidavit of one juror, who says that when the foreman said guilty he said that it was not the jury's verdict. His Honour took it that none of the other jurymen agreed with this statement. It was admitted that no authority could be quoted for interfering with the verdict merely on the affidavit of a juryman. The verdict had been formally entered in open court without dissent, and there was no precedent for setting it aside. With discussing other matters on that ground, he dismissed the application.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Judgment has been delivered by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma in the action brought by the Irawaddy Flotilla Company against the Secretary of State, for one and three-quarter lakhs for the sinking of the Pulu by the Government steamer Bandit. The case was dismissed with costs.

The appeal will be carried to the Privy Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 5.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 6.

The French mail steamer Yarra, from Aden, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Saghalien left Aden, for Bombay, on Thursday, and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 5-16
3 per cent. Consols	109 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	103
Bar Silver	31 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £49,000,000, decrease £100,000; Public Deposits, £18,000,000, increase £1,000,000; Other Deposits, £47,100,000, decrease £400,000; Other Securities, £28,000,000, increase; 900,000 Notes and Gold, £40,400,000, decreased £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 62 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 4.

The change of front made by the Lisbon press against the policy of the Governor-General has revolutionised public opinion in Portugal, and the recall of his Excellency is regarded as inevitable under the circumstances. The Governor-General has been repeating telegrams, that with the exception of three officers and three European soldiers wounded no fatal casualty has occurred, and yet his Excellency has been requisitioning another expedition fully equipped with war materials. The reason given for the application is that the Europeaan expeditionary force is down with sickness, and the Native troops cannot be relied upon. The fact that many of the European soldiers have been killed, and a large number wounded, has evidently been withheld from the Ministry in Lisbon.

It is reported that an engagement took place between Captain Gomes da Costa and the rebels between Sanguem and Canacona, resulting in some twenty-six deaths of the European and native soldiers. It is said that the soldiers have been committing all kinds of depredations; breaking open doors of private houses and putting the villagers to flight, and killing cattle and other domestic animals. Some firing is reported to have taken place at several places in Satary, and Captain Gomes da Costa, who had returned to Pangim, has again proceeded with more men to Satary. It is said that the Governor-General has deputed the famous Datu Narcornim to Satary to arrange a declaration from the Ranes that they are innocent. The State Karbhari of Sawantwady is reported to have given orders to the refugees from Novas Conquistas to return to their respective territories on pain of being handed over to the G a Government as prisoners. The poor people, whose houses and food provision have been burnt, are in a sad plight and do not know what to do. A report appears to have been made to the European Resident on the subject. Satary being occupied by the rebels, there is no personal security in the country, and the refugees are afraid to return to their homes. Mr. J. C. de Caridade Frias has been permitted to assume the functions of a public Notary at Bardez, the criminal charge against him having been annulled by the Supreme Tribunal in Lisbon. Colonel Joao de Mello de Sampayo having returned from Damaum, where he was sent on special duty, has been ordered to resume his post as Rector of the National Lyceum, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Martins de Carvalho, who was acting for him. Mr. F. Teixeira de Misquita, who was appointed Auditor of the War Council on the 26th February, has been substituted by Mr. Jose Maria de Souza Andrade, District Judge of Salsette

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi Ismailia, Venice and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Allardice, Mr and Mrs
Austed, Mr
Atkins, Miss
Armitage, Miss
Armonolli, Miss
Aheam, Mr and Mrs J, 2 children and nurse
Bennett, Miss May
Berneis, Mr and infant
Beresford, Mr J S, Mrs, and three Misses
Boodle, Miss
Boodle, Mr and Mrs
Braid, Capt
Baily, Capt Le
Binny, Mr J E
Binny, Lieut S
Collings, Mrs and 2 children
Collingridge, Mr H
Cooper, Mr
Clifford, Master
Crow, Mr and Mrs G B
Crow, Miss
Cuny, Mr W E
Cripps, Lieut
Cope, Mr W
Davies, Mr R
Douglas, Master
Dowell, Mrs
Emily, Sister
Engelbach, Mrs C
Earle, Master E
Earle, Master G
Foote, Mr and sons
Gimblett, Mrs and child
Grey, Major H C B
Grieve, Mr F A
Gurtt, Master G
Hall, Mrs and infant
Hallon, Mr W
Hogg, Mrs J W, Miss and two children
Hill, Mr W R
Holloway, Mr F H
Hapgood, Mr H
Holliway, Mr F S
Hardinge, Mr B
Hardinge, Mr B
Heming, Miss
Heming, Mr and Mrs C B
Imrie, Mr K
Jones, Col W H D, Mrs, child and two infts
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Keene, Mrs
Kanney, Miss
Liebschwager, Mrs, child and infant
Lane, Nurse
Luker, Mrs and child
Macalister, Mrs, child and infant
MacNeece, Surg. Major, J F Mrs and two children
Macdonald, Major and Mrs
Nicholson, Mrs and child
Pennell, Miss
Pollard, Mr John
Porter, Mr E S K
Pardue Miss A
Rose, Miss
Redmayne, Mr T
Ross, Miss
Ravenshaw, Lieut
Small, Mr W
Shannon, Mr and Mrs 2, children and inft
Shepherd, Mrs H H
Smith, Mrs Ross and inft
Seabrooke, Mrs
Spedding, Mr J B
Thomas, Mr J P
Templer, Mrs J M and infant
Turnbull, Surg-Genl. Mrs and two Misses
Thacker, Mrs W J and inft
Theobald, Miss
Weston, Lt R S

FOR BRINDISI.

Adwood, Mr
Bagshawe, Mr F S
Brittain, Mr S S
Benson, Mr F
Cooper, Mr J S
Crawford, two Misses
Cave, Capt H E
Cheetham, Mr H
Cheetham, Mr W H
Hogetham, Mrs
Farrington, Mr S H
Goidspink, Mr H
Griffths, Mr
Gibbon, Mr and Miss
Harrison, Mr A
Hannay, Mr
Keay, Mr Seymour
Kennedy, Lieut W
Maurgan, Mr W
McCaw, Mr
MacGregor, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Alex
Martindale, Mr A C S
Martindale, Mr Capt and Mrs, 2 infts and nurse
Plater, Mr G
Plater, Mr A
Pottinger, Mr H
Roe, Mr and Mrs L
Reilly, Lieut Col R E D
Self, Mr C
Schwabe, Col and Mrs Salis
Tyler, Mr
Troward, Mr and Miss
Tinley, Major G
Watson, Miss
White, Mr J C
Watson, Genl Sir John, and Miss

FOR PORT SAID.—Gregory, Miss M.

FOR ISMAILIA.

Baugh, Miss
Bohn, Dr
Dickson, Mr J D
Hextall, Mr G B
Henderson, Mr J
Henry, Miss
O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs C G
Oskamp, Miys
Plate, Mr A
Remfry, Mr
Tweeddale, The Marchioness
Tapper, Rev Dr H A
Wilson, Miss and maid
Warner, Miss M
Wells, Miss

FOR VENICE.

Formen, Mr and Mrs
Formans, Mrs F

FOR ADEN.

Johnson, Capt J E, R A
Lewis, General H E
Miller, Sub Conductor T

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 5.

10 a.m. — 74·3

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

6 a.m. — 72·4
10 a.m. — 77·3
2 p.m. — 80·3
4 p.m. — 80·4

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

This week has seen an ideal opening of the season. The weather has been bright and almost summery, and the park and streets have resumed their animated appearance. Business is brisk all round, and if no more untoward events crop up, we may have, after all, a really good London season, which makes such a difference to every one.

A very large and smart assemblage gathered at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, for the wedding of Mr. Beckett and the Hon. Mabel Duncombe, daughter of Viscount Helmsley, and niece to the Marchioness of Londonderry and the late Duchess of Leinster. The bride and her nine bridesmaids were all pretty, and beautifully dressed. The bride's gown was trimmed with old lace and orange-blossoms, and her long brocade train, edged with thick silver cord, was held by two bonny pages, in white satin Henry III. suits, with green velvet mantles slung from their shoulders. The bridesmaids were also in white satin and green velvet, and held bouquets of pink roses and lily-of-the-valley. The bridal procession was extremely picturesque. Unfortunately, the bride's mother, Lady Helmsley, looked very ill, having left her sick bed to be present, and the Marchioness of Londonderry, also an invalid, was brought into the church in bath-chair. There were two ex-Viceroys of Ireland among the guests, Lord Londonderry and Lord Crewe. There was an unusually large number of beautiful women present, and the toilets were decidedly smart. No colour was in greater favour than heliotrope, in all shades, from pale Neopolitan violet to deep petunia. On many of the bodices of these gowns, black satin or moire, under white lace applique, was introduced. Lady Fairbright, better known as Baroness de Worms, came in royal blue velvet, bordered with chinchilla, a floral toque, and many diamonds.

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The trousseau gowns were lovely. One of white satin had two bodices, one embroidered in a little old-world design in delicate tones of silks and gold spangles, and the other, arranged with fluffy folds of lisse, showing under loops of turquoise blue velvet, set in at the neck and waist with black lace butterflies, spangled with gold and edged with a frill of very narrow Valenciennes lace. A sap green satin gown had the low bodice richly worked over in gold and pearls. All the sleeves were exceedingly graceful and complicated. Short, very wide capes of velvet in various colours promise to be fashionable this spring. The collars are high, and much attention is paid to the garnishing of the inside thereof. At Miss Duncombe's wedding, her aunt, Lady Ulrica Duncombe, wore a soft grey velvet cape, the collar lined with white lace, powdered over in single rose-leaves. The same idea was carried out on a grey velvet muff, on which a drapery of the rose-leaf-flecked lace was caught with a very natural rose and foliage.

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A delightful material for underwear in hot climates has been introduced into the "Alpine" make of garments. It is a mixture of spun silk and cotton, and is in several colours, and wonderfully soft and light. The prevailing cycling craze has naturally produced a demand for clothes which give ease without dowdiness. There has been a ready response to this demand, but so far the best corset for the popular exercise is undoubtedly the "Sakola," which fits perfectly about the figure, and being cut in tabs on the hips, allows thorough freedom of action in the wearer. An animated controversy is being carried on in the columns of the daily papers and the magazines, on the subject of permitting women students who have passed the necessary examinations to take their degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. The matter is to come under the consideration of the Oxford Congregation shortly, and the prospects are rather bright for those who desire to see this act of justice passed. Mrs. Sidgwick ably sums up the matter by demanding why women should not have the same degree as men, when they also reside at the University for three years, are taught by the same teachers, subjected to the same educational influences, examined by the same examiners in the same examinations, and achieve the same honours. One of the opponents of admitting women to degrees speaks of them prettily as "honoured guests at Oxford," but Mrs. Sidgwick pertinently remarks: "It is not my idea of honouring a guest to make her do all the work, and yet refuse her any recognition or reward." At Cambridge the question is being ventilated, and many memorials have been signed and sent to the Council of the Senate of that University in favour of admitting women to degrees. The discussions on the subject in both Universities promise to be interesting and exciting, but we doubt if they will be conclusive just yet.

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The United British Women's Emigration Association makes rapid progress. By exercising discrimination in its choice of emigrants those who are capable, willing, useful, and adaptable only are encouraged to leave home. The time is fast passing away when only the hopelessly useless or intractable were considered fit supplies for the Colonies. No doubt, the chance of a fresh start often acts as a bracing tonic on the character of a man or woman who is not by temperament incapable of healthy exertion. But the odds are as a rule against making a fair average worker from an indifferent member who can easily be dispensed with by family and friends. Miss Lefroy, the honorary secretary of the Women's Emigration Association, in an address to the Imperial Institute, drew attention to the necessity for carefully choosing emigrants. She dwelt on the fact that the people, who are accustomed to town life, to the convenience of shops next door, ready-made clothes, and even ready-made dinners, are not the most likely to make successful settlers in the prairie and the bush. The emigrants who are now doing best, are those who readily took any work they could get, and who labouring on steadily, lifted themselves when opportunity offered to higher posts. Miss Lefroy advises girls, who seriously intend to emigrate, to qualify themselves either as housemaids, dairy-workers, or dress-makers at the Colonial Training Home in Shropshire, where for a small payment instruction in these subjects is given. A certificate of efficiency gained in this Home is a great help in getting good situations in Canada or South Africa. With regard to travelling, the W. E. A. arrange for "Protected Parties" to Canada every five weeks during the summer months. Parties of fifty young women for domestic service are taken out free two or three times a year in charge of a matron, a special compartment being secured for them. The only payment required from each individual is £1 for her shipkit. ¶ The Association see to the "placing" of their charges on arrival in the Colony.

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Copenhagen and Stockholm ladies are showing themselves in earnest in the matter of opposing cruelty to birds. In Copenhagen they have formed a society against the use of stuffed birds as ornaments in hats, bonnets, dresses, etc. The members of this society are women of literary as well as social distinction. In Stockholm, a meeting of the Ladies' Society for Protection of Animals was held, at which cooks were lectured as to the least cruel manner of handling, *i.e.*, killing animals, poultry, fish, etc., in the kitchen. We cannot expect just yet to get further than tempering justice with mercy in our treatment of the victims to our food system. But we can easily devise other ornaments than birds and insects.

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The dangers of cycling are not confined to accidents, the result of bad riding or bad gear. The cycle-snatcher is becoming a terror in London, Paris, and other places. Organised gangs are formed, whose profession may be roughly described as cycle stealing. They ply their trade on the road when they find a lone woman wheeling along in dark and unfrequented places. They boldly call for bicycles at houses pretending orders for repair, etc. At an afternoon party on the Continent, while the hosts were entertaining their guests, seven of the best cycles, belonging to the visitors, were coolly mounted by thieves and ridden off into space. Of course, in this cave, the hall was found too small for the impediments of the guests, and the bicycles had been left in the downstairs kind of vestibule. The parties had, of course, gone out, or stepped upstairs to see the fun, and did not notice the snatchers who, in going through the streets on their borrowed bicycles, were safe from suspicion. The feeling of independence fostered by the power of enjoying such easy swift locomotion will give way to alarm if these gangs of thieves are not quickly pounced on. The yelping dog was the first trouble of the cyclist, but a ready whip distances him. Shall the velocipedist have to carry a revolver to protect herself from sudden attack?

***

A pretty novelty for table centres, piano backs, keyboards, etc., has just been introduced by a West-end house. The material used is chamois leather, hand-painted by Miss Vasey, whose flower pictures are so well known to visitors at the Royal Academy. The medium used is a secret, and produces an exquisitely soft effect like velvet, and the colouring is perfect. There are designs of flowers, dolphins, weird barbaric figures, and bold Celtic combinations taken from the famous Book of Kells. The designs may be painted to harmonise with the hangings and decorations of any room. For Lady Westman Pearson, Miss Vasey painted a piano-cover copied from a dainty Louis XV. brocade with which her drawing-room is panelled.

***

The Council of the National Indian Association gave a conversazione at the Imperial Institute on Thursday evening. Lady Lyall received the guests, and was ably assisted by Miss Manning, the honorary secretary. A number of gorgeously-attired Indian Chiefs and ladies in picturesque sarees, made the gathering quite distinctive in London. Sir Arthur Havelock, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Stuart and Lady Bayley, General Bedford, Madame Pherozs Langana, and Mr. Sorabji were present.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The letter from a working girl quoted in the *Voice* a fortnight ago has provoked a reply. My working girl, if you remember, spoke, in a very sensible and well-written letter, of the joy with which the girls working in the same shop with herself would welcome marriage as a relief from the burden and the monotony of the task work of the shop. The reply is a letter to the effect that the girls would find the burdens and responsibilities of marriage even more monotonous than those of the shop. "You and your school"—my correspondent is so good as to assume that I have a school of following—"are never tired of representing marriage as a state of undiluted bliss burdened only with a few duties. Marriage, according to your school, means light work, change, variety, everything that that ancient product of false theories and false practice, yclept the New Woman, is supposed to desire. . . . . Marriage, as known to the sober-minded woman who has done her duty in the marriage state on any income below £2000 a year, is one unvaried round of duties—cleaning, cooking, mending—day by day. The eternal stone we roll up hill painfully from morn till eve we find each morning where we found it the morning before." Later on in the letter my correspondent acknowledges that a woman may marry with a chance of happiness on three conditions, of which one is enough for me. That one is that she loves the man.

This kind of talk about marriage is to me amazing. I have lived a good long time in the world. I have made acquaintances by the hundred; friends—not so many. Looking back upon all the people that I have known, I can safely say that the number of unhappy marriages I have personally witnessed has been very small indeed. By far the larger number of the wives have accepted cheerfully the position of housekeeper and matron. They have kept house for the husbands and children whose happiness is their own. Many of them have kept house with the earnest intention of making a House Beautiful, which became a continual feast for themselves; many of them have brought Art into every part of the daily life, which has been a continual feast for themselves, as well as the other members of the house; for all these matrons the daily work has been a daily delight. Then as for drudgery and monotony, is there none in a man's work? Think of the monotony and drudgery of a city clergyman's life, when every day he has to tramp around the ungrateful slums. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the doctor going his daily rounds. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the solicitor always drawing up endless documents in the hideous legal jargon. No. The monotony of life, I am quite sure, is pretty evenly ladled out to working man or wedded wife. What I have said over and over again, and do most stoutly maintain, is the very simple copy-book maxim, that without love marriage must be intolerable; but, given love as an essential, then the woman who yields to the prompting of her heart, and accepts the burdens—light or heavy—of marriage, leads the happiest life. In this matter, as in all others, my humble philosophy soars no higher than the School Primer, written for the Sixth Standard, on the "Conduct of Life."

I am really grateful to one lady for a commonsense suggestion. She says that many girls do well to work, because in this way they make themselves independent. Those, for instance, who succeed with their work—especially those who work in journalism, literature, art of any kind, teaching—are removed from the temptation of accepting the first offer. They can wait, look about them, and wait for the arrival of something approximating to their ideal. Quite so; there is, of course, the danger of setting up an impossible ideal; we have to accept the world as it is. However, if the approximate ideal appears, a girl can then, if the essential first condition is possible, join the noble army of wives; if the essential is not possible, the girl will remain as she was. When marriage presented apparent independence instead of dependence, there was always a strong temptation to take the first offer. Well, everybody must agree with this view. The custom of throwing the handkerchief has become obsolete; yet I am told that there are still some young gentlemen who hold to the former belief that they are irresistible as regards the fair sex.

Last week we discoursed upon the miraculous pilgrimage of the Irish Knight Owen into Purgatory. There is, I find, on record another such pilgrimage, permitted to a private person of no great consideration, in the seventh century. He was a Northumbrian named Drichthelm. He died. That is to say, his friends thought him dead. But he was not dead; he was only gone below on a visit. I do not know how long his visit lasted; when it was over he sat up in bed and looked about him, wondering and bewildered. Everybody fled in terror except his wife, who was horribly afraid, yet said nothing and waited the event. He arose; he preserved silence as to what had happend; he sold all his goods, giving one-third part to his wife, one-third to his children, and one-third to the poor. He then sought admission into a monastery, and received to the Abbot the awful things that he had been permitted to see. Briefly, his experiences amounted to very much the same as those of Owen, with some difference as to details. For instance, he saw, which Owen did not, that the souls in Purgatory were continually tossed from regions of ice to regions of fire, and then back again. As for other details, we will pass them over. Needless to say, Drichthelm became a most austere monk; he practised severities, privations, and self-inflicted miseries of all kinds. For instance, in the depth of winter he would go into the running stream and stand there up to the chin. When he came out, he would not take off his clothes to be dried, but would let them dry upon him. And to those who asked how he could possibly endure such extremities of cold, he would reply, thinking of those poor souls in Purgatory, "I have seen greater cold.

There seems a reasonable prospect of going back to manners of the ancients in the matter of warming the house. If you visit the remains of the Roman town of Silchester, you will learn how the people of that city warmed their houses. They had no fireplaces; but they made a fire under the house, and by means of pipes conveyed the hot air all over the house, which was warmed by means of these hot pipes. Now I have before me a paper read by Mr. A. E. Fletcher before the Church of England Sanitary Association, in which he advocates the following method of warming the house. He would admit cold air from the outside, filtered through a sheet of loose woollen material, passing thence through the warm passages of a hot-air stove, and so out into the lower parts of the house. In this way the house becomes easily heated to 55 or 60°, which is warm enough for the bedrooms and staircases. A very small fire will raise the temperature for the sitting-rooms. The cost of the coke for the stove amounts to about £3 for the winter. Those who would like to learn more about this proposal may write to the hon. sec. of the Society, Westow Vicarage, York.

Here is a story which I read in the *Westminster Gazette*. In the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century a certain country clergyman, thinking that the stained glass windows of his church would be broken, took them out, carried them away, and buried them for safety. In 1660 he returned, but, for some reason or other, never revealed the secret of the buried windows, and died in ignorance. What are those windows? I should begin by searching the gardens of the Rectory. It would be interesting to know how many such cases occurred. The windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, were taken down in the same manner, and buried until the King "came to his own again." Then they were dug up and replaced, in some confusion, I believe. The windows of Corpus Christi were also taken down and packed up somewhere; they were found about thirty years ago somewhere in Norfolk. The *Westminster Gazette* suggests that here is work for the spirits. Clearly, if they can do anything at all, they ought to be able to find out such a simple thing. Yet I doubt if they will do it. Why not turn on the new photography? How extremely pleasant it would be, for instance, while one is turning tha Kodak upon the ground, to find another buried treasure that one did not expect at all.

We are always considered to be more nervous than our ancestors. Yet there were some things in which they seem to have been more nervous than ourselves. At least they were more passionate more ungoverned, less under self-control than we are. They showed this in the violent and uncontrolled fits of passion and emotion into which they fell. They loved, they lamented, they hated, they aspired with an open and undisguised intensity at which we marvel. Take, for example, that extremely wrathful person, King John, who defied everybody, Pope, Bishops, and Barons, and who never failed to make his enemies understand what his wrath meant, when he caught them—did he not starve to death a noble lady and her son for certain unfortunate words? Then in another point they showed a kind of nervousness—I mean in their antipathies. I have before me a few antipathies recorded in history. Erasmus could not endure the sight or smell of fish; Henry III. of France could not bear the sight of a cut; the Medici family hated roses; the Duc d'Epernon fainted at the sight of a hare; a certain King of Poland ran away from table if apples were put on. Thousands of such cases occur in memoirs and biographies. I think that they are very rare in these days. In matters of food, however, they are still found. Everybody knows of children who will not eat this or that. I could name one child now between fifty and sixty who cannot bear the smell of vinegar.

A fable is a story which tells one thing and teaches another. Here is one, the moral of which I leave to the reader. I wonder if anyone knows where it was found. Once upon a time the larks being greatly afflicted by the hawks, kites, and falcons who continually attacked them and carried them off, thought that they would elect a King to defend them. So they invited the owl to rule over them. "Willingly," said the owl. "You shall henceforth fly in safety under my gracious protection." So they started. Presently it was reported to the owl that a hawk had swooped down upon a lark in the rear of the flock. "'Tis a dangerous position," said the King. Then another messenger told of another lark in the front carried off by a hawk. "'Tis an exposed position," said the King. Lastly, they told him of a third lark taken from the very centre. "What do you mean by all this disturbance?" asked the owl, impatiently. "What do you expect me to do? Has it not always been the custom for the larks to be eaten by the hawks!"

Is anyone still interested in anagrams? At one time everybody was. If, however, there is anyone left who loves an anagram, he will find the following very good specimens. They belong to the Thirties, when there was a great deal of animated discussion about Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and such things. These Causes have now been consigned—perhaps only for a time—to the museum which we visited last week—that, namely, called "Short Cuts to Heaven." Of the words "Annual Parliament" some ingenious person on the Conservative side managed to make the anagram, "I am an unreal Plant;" and of "Universal Suffrage" the same humourist fashioned the anagram, "Guess a fearful Ruin." "Old England" one expects, of course, to see turned into "Golden Land." Time was when an ingenious anagram like one of these was a great deal more convincing than any argument or reasoning that could be produced. But I fear that a modern Radical would be considered little better than a weak-kneed wobbler who would be daunted by the anagram of the Unreal Plant.

THE DISTURBANCES IN EAST AFRICA.

A GENTLEMAN, who arrived yesterday in Bombay, from Mombassa, in the course of conversation with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette*, said: "There seems to be every prospect of the trouble spreading. The Zanzibar Government are very anxious to capture Mbaruk, one of the powerful Native Chiefs, and the people on the East Coast are equally determined that they shall not get hold of him. This Mbaruk is a nephew of Hamis, and both belong to the Msuri family, who have held sway over that portion of the country since about the year 1730. When Hamis died the British Government would not recognise him as chieftain, and they also asked Mbaruk, with whom Mbarak had taken refuge, to give him up. Mbaruk refused to do this. Shortly afterwards there was an interview between Mr Harding, the British Consul-General, General Mathews, the Officer Commanding the Forces of the Zanzibar Protectorate, and Mbarak. The latter stated that, although Mbaruk lived with him, he had no power to give him up as requested. Finding that an attempt would be made to take him by force, Mbarak and Mbaruk fled to Meli, one of the forest strongholds, which was attacked and stormed by the British forces about five months ago. The ringleaders, however, escaped into the bush, and since that time a continuous warfare has been going on. The whole thing will be finished as soon as they capture Mbaruk, but, as the German Admiral remarked the other day, to get hold of such a man in the bush is like sending out into the woods to catch a monkey. Practically speaking Mombassa is quite safe, early in last month the Mission station at Freretown, which is separated from Mombassa by a small creek only, was disturbed in the night by the rebels, who as late as the 10th of last month attacked and partly burnt Melinde, which is a town of a certain amount of importance on the coast. It was garisoned by fifty or sixty native troops, but before the men-of-war lying outside could land a party of blue jackets, the mischief was done and the rebels were away. The whole country is in favour of Mbaruk, and everyone seems to believe that it will be very easy to come to terms on the matter. The Government, however, require the surrender of Mbaruk without conditions, and to that Mbaruk and the natives both refuse to accede. On the side of the natives it is asserted that this is the fault of Mr. Harding, who is not a military man, but who nevertheless is anxious to bear the name of a warrior. If things could be left in the hands of General Mathews, in whom Mbaruk has confidence, this distressing little war would be stopped immediately. This is merely Arab's talk, and although there may be some truth in it, no doubt there are other and equally good reasons to be urged in support of the policy which Mr. Harding is following. Everyone in Mombassa is heartily sick of the whole affair, and wishes that it could be settled. The whole of the trade of Mombassa is at a complete standstill, and business with many of the tribes is directly prohibited by a decree of the British Commissioner."

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The farewell matinee and the last evening performance will be given this afternoon and evening, respectively. At the matinee, two handsome gold watches will be given away to those children who draw the right numbers, while at the evening performance a pony and a silver watch will be given away in the same way. Last night the pavilion was filled to its utmost capacity, every seat in the higher classes being previously reserved, while the galleries were full to the utmost. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst came at 9-30, accompanied by the Military Secretary and an A.-D.-C., and was received at the entrance by Mr. Robert Love, the manager of the circus. A programme printed on rich satin was handed to his Excellency, who seemed very pleased at the performance, and, like the appreciative audience, did not fail to indicate it by applauding many of the items.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the entries and handicap allowances for the second race for Mr. John Marshall's Cup to be sailed this afternoon:—

Recall No.	Boat's Names.	Entered by.	Handicap. M. S.
10	Cinderella	Mr James Moore	Scratch
9	Moddy	Mr Macbeth	Scratch
2	Kismet	Mr W P Symonds	6 19
1	Jasmeta	Lt R St J Gillespie, R F	10 0
8	Isca	Capt W F Potts	11 40
3	Red Rose	Mr C R Palmer	15 57
4	Eileen	Surgn Major H W Hord	21 15
5	Mannikin	Capt S J Chamier, R A	21 52
7	Senta	Mr E S Luard	29 10
6	Princess	Mr F A Little	31 15
3	Kiralyne	Mr E Comber	48 57
2	Vimit	Mr H Hopkins	50 0
1	Pinny's Cutter	Comdr W F Taylor, R N	53 7
4	Magdala's Cutter	Lieut R A Nugent, R N	

The four last will start at 2-20 p.m., and the others at 3-0 p.m., allowance being made for the difference in time of start at the finish.

Course.—From Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy N. W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round and Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round mooring buoy, N. E. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanjah Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Pilot schoo

CALCUTTA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

At Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Davies, East Surrey Regiment, played Mr. Fleming, who has held the championship for the last two years. There was a large gathering of spectators, among whom were the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Commander-in-Chief. From the first it was seen that Fleming was by no means in his usual form, while Davies was playing a much stronger game than on the previous day. In the first sett there were no long rallies. The game was called 3 all and 3 all, but Fleming failed to score another game, Davies winning the sett by 6 to 3. In the second sett Fleming won the first game, but Davies forced the play and won the next five games, his volleying being very accurate. In the third sett Fleming again scored first, but Davies won the 2nd, 3rd and 4th games. He lost the 5th, but won the 6th and 7th, which the game was called 4 to 3. Fleming here made a great effort and some fine play was witnessed, but the 8th game fell to Davies. The score was then 5 to 3, and in the 9th game vantage was called again and again, both players making brilliant returns. Fleming won this game, but the 10th was all in favour of Davies, who won the sett by 6 to 4. He was thus the winner of the championship by 3 setts to love. The service of both players was rather weak, scarcely an ace being scored by it. Davies' strength lies in fine volleying on the service line and careful placing, while his half volleys are very neat. He is a young player who is certain to improve, his style being excellent.

SKETCHING HONGKONG FORTS.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Monday(24th ult.) before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith—Baron Gravenitz-Lieut. Egorschin, and Lieut. Semenoff, Russian naval officers of the Russian warship "Vladimir Monomach," were charged with unlawfully trespassing on the field-works at Hung Ham Dock Fort for so to jawful purpose, and being in possession of sketches and sketching materials.

Thomas O'Toole, the first witness called, said—I am an acting bombardier. On the morning of the 16th inst., about 11 a.m., my attention was drawn to three men trespassing on G vernment property, on War Department property, outside Kowloon Dock Fort. I saw one with opera-glasses. He was directly below me at the fort. I, and another gunner on private, went to them. I took their names and brought them down to Hung Ham Police Station. They were near an observance station about 40 yards beyond. They were within the field-works.

Once examined—They had passed two notice-boards, and they were within the field-works. On one of the notice-boards there is "War Department—No admittance." The other is a very large notice-board. The road was open to the public. They were between a brick and an observance station and had crossed over the bridge. They were within a field-work. There was no gate or paling or anything they had to pass. It was open. They were in a very prominent position. They could not come down the road without seeing these notice-boards.

Inspector Bu lin said—About 12.0 on the 16th ult. the three defendants were brought to Yaumati Police Station charged with trespassing on field-works and the fort at Hung Ham. On one of the defendants was found a pair of field-glasses and a book which contains two rough sketches. One of the sketches is marked Lyeemun, and the other has not any name to it. These three gentlemen were charged with trespassing on this ground, and being in possession of sketches and sketching materials.

Mr Deacon said—What I was going to say at the commencement I will state to you before your Worship now. As you will see, I in no way question our being there. If your Worship thinks it is a field work, I will admit that it is. We are in doubt about it. The truth is that this is the first time these gentlemen wanted to go for a walk. They wanted to go on shore to stretch their legs, and landed at Kowloon, and they walked along in that way towards the Docks. Of course, your Worship will understand I am making this statement instructed by these three gentlemen. They were walking along towards the Docks when they got near the Chinese village and saw a road running over the hill. It struck them to go up there. It was a perfectly natural desire. I have often done so, I supose your Worship has often done so. They did not notice the board at the foot of the hill and they went up till they came to the junction already alluded to and saw the two notice-boards on the path to the left. Seeing that, they went no further, and they turned back and they took the road to the right. There is no notice immediately on that road. When they went around they saw the fort at the head, and of course they knew they ought not to go there, but still wishing to go further they went on the hillside. There they had out the opera-glasses and had a look round as has been said. Evidently they then thought that would like to come down and look at the Docks, and there subsequent events took place. These sketches you have seen there are sketches of portions of the Hongkong Forts. I am instructed by these three officers to state they were made on board the Russian warship "Vladimir Monomach" when she was coming into the harbour on the afternoon of the 16th. There is no question of their intention to state that they were sketching, they were not seen sketching, and they were not sketching.

His Worship—They were in possession of sketches.

Mr Deacon—I am perfectly well aware they were in the possession of sketches. There is certainly no evidence to prove that they were sketching.

His Worship—If it had been a blank book, but here they have sketches in it. That book has already sketches in it. The evidence is very strong.

Mr Deacon—But I am explaining to you how these sketches were done. With regard to the book, it is a book which I am instructed every Russian officer carries. It is a memorandum book for entering naval calculations, for entering sketches and for entering anything that strikes them, and making sketches. It is the custom of the officers of the Russian warship "Vladimir Monomach," were charged with unlawfully trespassing on the field-works at Hung Ham Dock Fort for so to jawful purpose, and being in possession of sketches and sketching materials.

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His Worship fined each of the defendants $30, and the sketches were handed over to the military authorities.

CHINA NEWS.

MANY events of first-rate importance have come to the front in China and the Far East during the past week, events which may have an important bearing on the future political aspects of Far Eastern politics. From Shanghai our correspondent telegraphs that Russia has taken steps to assume a protectorate over Corea, and intelligence from home would appear to indicate that fresh political complications are in store for that unhappy country. Since the war public opinion in Japan has been strongly antagonistic towards Russia, and if the Moscovite statesmen have really determined upon a policy of aggression in Corea, it will inflame the Japanese public mind, and much will depend upon the wisdom and forbearance of Japan's statesmen to prevent a collision between the two countries.

The report that Li Hung Chang and Marquis Ito are to represent China and Japan refpectively at the coronation of the Czar at St Petersburg in May next lacks confirmation. It seems somewhat extraordinary to suppose that an aged man like Li-Hung Chang should be sent to such a distance when China already has a duly accredited ambassador in Russia at the present moment.

The West River difficulty is still with us. Mr Andrew remains at Wuchow protecting his goods, but it is understood the Acting British Consul at Canton, Mr Cassy, is actively engaged in negotiations with the provincial authorities for the settlement of the points in dispute. Information comes to us from Peking that Great Britain, despite the denials telegraphed from England, presented an ultimatum to the Tsung-Li Yamen regarding the opening of this river. In our opinion, whatever is done by the British Minister and the Central Government at Peking, the Provincial Officials will continue to place obstacles in the way of foreign trade in South China, and no beneficial results will accrue from the opening of the West River unless the lekin difficulty is also dealt with. The British Government in a comprehensive and statesmanlike manner. The best way to open up trade would be to send steamers along the waterway under the protection of a armed gunboat, for unless such a proposal is not likely to be accepted nowadays.

It is not correct, we are informed on the best authority, that the Great Central Railway contract has been assigned to Taotai Hsu Yin-ts'iang. This official has been encouraged to come South to form a syndicate, and has received a promise that the contract will be given him provided certain conditions are complied with. A new aspect is given to the subject of railways in China by the action of the French Minister, M. Gerard, who has made an absurd claim that under the Fournier treaty the French have the sole right to construct railways in China. Apart from the preposterousness of such a claim it is difficult to reason that if we are to wait till France makes the necessary railways in china, while she is endeavouring to develop her own chances and resources on the South West frontier, the trade of other foreign countries with China will be stultified and stifled.

Numerous rumours are current in Peking regarding negotiations for a new loan, but nothing apparently has been settled definitely.

It was hinted that a popular rising would take place in Canton at the Chinese New Year. No such rising has taken place, the officials Exercising extreme vigilance.

Consul Hoile's Mission to Kirin has been successful. The Kirin autorities have yielded to the joint pressure of Great Britain and the Peking authorities, and have permitted the acquisition of property by the missionaries at Kirin. It is also reported that the British claims in Szechuen have been satisfactorily settled, but this still requires confirmation.

A new point of international importance has been raised at Shanghai in connection with the Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung in regard to the Canton mills. He wishes to impose a toll upon all goods manufactured in these mills. If this is allowed it will have a material effect upon the foreign manufacturing trade, which is springing up in the treaty ports.—"China Mail."

THE Thames Conservators have recently purchased some land adjoining Abingdon Lock; which they propose to allow to be used as a camping-ground under the same rules that have enabled the Corporation of the City of London to provide a camping-ground at Shiplake Lock, near Henley. The provision of public camping-grounds is one of the needs of the Upper Thames. At present Shiplake Lock Island is the only ground available, and from a dozen to twenty tents may always be seen at that pretty spot during the river season. The action of the Conservators in providing another camping ground at Abingdon will be greatly appreciated by many boating enthusiasts.

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M. DARMESTETER AND HIS ORIENTAL FRIENDS.

MDME. DARMESTETER'S forthcoming volume of "English Studies" by the late Prof. James Darmesteter will be published simultaneously in French and English by Mr. Fisher Unwin. A foretaste is given in "Cosmopolis" in the shape of Mdme. Darmesteter's preface. Prof. Max Muller had asked the young scholar—he was twenty-eight, and had already made his mark among Orientalists—to translate into English for the Clarendon Press the Zend original of the "Vendidad." "And when, in the middle of his long, arid labour, James heard the unexpected voice of English poetry—Elton, ah, then! there was, indeed, a moment when Zoroaster must have feared an instant apostacy. He looked at England from within. All that is serious, poetic, and unchangeably romantic in the heart of her was revealed to him by its deep reflection in her poetry. M. Darmesteter's study of "George Eliot" was more than a recreation—it was a profession of faith:—To James, born in 1849, "George Eliot" was all that Tolstoy is to the children of the Sixties, all that Nietzche threatens to become to a younger generation; that is to say, less a great writer than a moral symbol, of which the name is no longer a mere proper noun, but, writ in short hand, a whole theory of altruism, pity, or revolt. . . . Thus by intuition, by reflection, by the love of books, and the unwritten laws of men and women, this Frenchman penetrated the secret of the English Soul. But if his knowledge began from within, "he did not on that account neglect the vast and imposing externals of the British Empire. He saw the nobler aspects of her just but loveless rule. Yet, if he hailed the rectitude of the strong, his tenderer sympathies were evoked by the ineffectual rebellion of the weak. And, while he prided, he saw the superiority of English tyrannical and unbolted mind though they be; he said that their inflexible rule was none the less a liberal education for those who obey them; he recognised that the Fenian conspiracy against the Government, and the Hindu Baboo suffering with a servile smile the inept disdain of the British Civil Servant, are, in spite of all their grievances, enviable, and even happy, compared with that which they would become if freed from the constraint which maintains them in the way of progress. This is how James Darmesteter came to marry. "Twas in his Peshawur garden that he plighted to real one day—in the long, hazy Indian afternoon—the "Italian Garden" of Miss Mary Robinson. He said to himself that, on his return from India, he would make the acquaintance of the writer. He is apt to understand how often Love has paused and wondered whether or no I should include in this last sheaf of 'English Studies' the essay which prefixed his subsequent translation of my verses."

ARMENIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

AN Armenian lady, Dr. Margaret Melik Bsigarian, recently delivered a lecture in Vienna which says the "Literary Digest") will be read with interest by all students of the woman question. She described the condition of the Armenian and Mohammedan women of Armenia. Miss Melik, who is herself one of an ancient princely family of Armenia, has studied in Berne, Zurich, and Salzburg, and made a short stay in Vienna upon her return to her own country. Speaking of the condition of Armenian women, she said:

Everything you see in an Armenian house has been made by the woman. The cotton from which the Armenian woman makes clothes is given to her in the raw. To obtain silk, she must raise silkworms. The wools are spun from the sheep reared by herself in forest and field, and thus the brightly-coloured garments and the handsome rugs and hangings for which Armenia is noted are produced. The men have nothing to do with all this. On the whole, the Armenia women are absolutely free from all work requiring great physical exertions. The men cut wood and carry loads. The men, too, knead the bread, which in the poorer families the girls are regularly spoiled. The parents may be starving, but they take care of the daughters. "A girl," they will say, "is like a rosebud, and cannot develop into full bloom without much care." To an Armenian woman the brother is a veritable knight and guardian angel. The Armenian girl receives no dowry; indeed, the bridegroom must contribute to the wedding expenses and furnish the bridal dress. In her home the Armenian wife and mother rules supreme; even the grown ones will do nothing without her consent. Turning to the condition of Mohammedan woman, especially among the Kurds, Dr. Belgarian said:—

The Mohammedan woman is no member of a women's-rights club, but she is as emancipated as any. She is above all very brave, and knows how to handle weapons and horses. It is a real pleasure to see her ride a wild horse, and generally she has a child tied to her back. The country is very hilly, and she races down inclines where many men would lose their equilibrium —especially those who are not Prohibitionists. But a woman's is not only a man's right hand, but his right and left both. What could he do without her? She cooks, spins, rides, keeps house, does everything. Is she attacked by robbers, she fights courageously. But woe to her husband if he stays away from home, and gone and returns without booty. Any piece for wood is handy to give him a reminder, for the Mohammedan woman respectsno man that is not brave. When a young man proposes, the girl asks: "How many caravans have you robbed?" or "How many horses and weapons did you bring home?" We often hear that a Mohammedan girl has been carried off, but that is not by any means so often as you think. She has been carried off by their lovers, generally with the parents' consent, if the bridegroom is poor, for a wedding is very costly.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY.

LORD WOLSELEY, responding for "The Army," at the dinner given on Feb. 12, by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, to the Masters of the City Companies, said when that Army was compared with the number of men who took up arms in all the great countries of Europe, it seemed a very small force. Man for man, however, we had every reason to be proud of our Army. One great peculiarity of it, a peculiarity possessed by no Continental army, was that, while they could count their men in hundreds of thousands, and we could count ours only by tens of thousands, we knew that in every regiment there were men who wished to be there. In the great nations of Europe, they had armies that were absolutely made up of men of those nations were composed of men who were compelled to serve. He was satisfied that on the field of battle the greater dependence was to be placed on the man who volunteered for service, a man in her Majesty's Army did. He could not but remember, at the present moment, that there were upon the seas, on their return to this country, the soldiers of an expedition which recently left our shores to carry out a very difficult and dangerous task. Their number was small, but they were engaged in a country which he was justified in describing as having the worst climate in the world. He (Lord Wolseley) never heard of a climate so bad as that met with on the Gold Coast. To that climate this small expedition was sent; while it met with no opposition it was carried out with a punctuality and precision most creditable to the commanders and those who assisted him—able officers and brave men. (Cheers.) But on thinking of the return of the expedition he remembered that although there was no opposition, they had a very serious enemy to encounter, the climate. The expedition came home in diminished numbers. They had left behind some gallant comrades who would never return. Amongst those who had suffered, amongst those who had died for their country in this expedition, was one belonging to the Royal Family, a noble Prince and a gallant soldier, one determined to take part in the campaign, knowing full well that he was going to the worst climate in the world. That fact, he thought, drew the Prince's memory nearer and dearer to all his countrymen, and to all those who were privileged to have the privilege of his acquaintance. (Hear, hear.) In thinking of the loss of Prince Henry of Battenberg they must naturally think of the Queen and of the widowed Princess, who now awaited the return of the expedition which would always be associated in their minds with the death of one so dear to both. (Cheers.)

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, on behalf of the Navy, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the efficiency of that branch of the service. He thought that in case of war we should want larger reserves than we now possessed. He believed that this matter was now under the consideration of the Admiralty.

INDIAN APPEAL.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had before them, on Feb. 12, the case of "Baijnath Sahai v. Ramgut Singh and others," an appeal from a judgment of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta of Sept. 12, 1890, which affirmed a judgment of the Subordinate Judge of Zillah Shahabad. It appeared that on Sept. 24, 1882, a property belonging to the respondents, and known as estate Bhadwar, was sold by the collector of Shahabad for arrears of road cess in respect of the two years alleged to be due in June and September, 1881, respectively, and amounting to Rs. 516. At the sale the estate was bought by the appellant. The respondents subsequently applied to the collector to set aside the sale on the ground of informality, and the collector ultimately cancelled it. The Board of Revenue, however, set aside the order of the collector cancelling the sale. The respondents then brought the present suit to have the sale declared void, for informality, and also alleging that the arrears of road cess were tendered to the collector at the time of the sale, but refused. The appellant denied that there had been any proper tender of the arrears before the sale, or that there was any informality. The Subordinate Judge cancelled the sale, and his decision was affirmed by the High Court.—At the conclusion of the argument for the appellant, their lordship did not call upon counsel for the respondents.—Lord Davey delivered judgment, intimating that their lordships would humbly advise her Majesty that the appeal be dismissed, and that the appellant must pay the costs of the appeal.

GOLF BALLS WHITE THROUGHOUT.

WE have received from W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company a sample golf ball, made entirely of white gutta percha. It is cast in the mould used for the "Henley," a ball whose merits we have previously described. Many attempts have been made to manufacture golf balls white throughout for they possess obvious advantages. The Henley white ball is of a putty colour, or the tint of rubber commonly used for erasing pencil marks, and it is claimed that the white gutta is tougher than the best of the ordinary black guttas, and, therefore, less liable to hack, an appreciable boon. This result is due, we understand, to the fact that the fibre of the material is not in the slightest degree deartoyed by the new process of cleansing the raw material which the Henley Company employs in the production of the white gutta. We have not yet had an opportunity of personally testing the white ball on links, but if it at all answers expectations formed by a rough and ready experiment there can be little doubt that golfers will gladly avail themselves of the invention. Some little time, however, must elapse before the white balls can be sufficiently matured for advantageously placing before the public.—"Westminster Gazette."

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TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

(Concluded from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. CECIL RHODES'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Rhodes left London on Feb. 10 for South Africa, but is to return before the trial of Dr. Jameson and his officers in June. The B.S.A. Company has published a statement informing the shar-holders that the usual meeting will not be held until after the Jameson trial, explaining that Mr. Rhodes has returned to South Africa for the purpose of developing the property of the company, and stated that though the Rhodesian police will not in future be under the control of the company, there was no reason to believe the position, in other respects, would remain substantially unaltered. The "Times" Cape Town correspondent says Mr. Rhodes has added greatly to his popularity among the English speaking colonists of South Africa by his decision to go at once to Rhodesia, where an earlier development is expected in consequence. The Afrikander party regard the prospect of such a development with uneasiness, and their organs demand the withdrawal of the South African Company's charter.

MR. RHODES AND DR. JAMESON—STRANGE STORY.

In connection with the departure of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a curious rumour has gained wide currency. It is stated that after the interview between Mr Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes, on Feb. 6, the Government decided it was most important to ensure that Dr. Jameson should have no communication with anybody beyond those on board the Victoria before his delivery up to justice. Accordingly, an officer was supplied with a warrant for Jameson's arrest, and forthwith set out to intercept the Victoria. Mr. Rhodes, it turns the story, got private information of this and promptly decided to set out for Naples with the object of holding communication in some form with the late Administrator of the Chartered Company. The story, however, lacks confirmation.

DR. JAMESON AT PORT SAID.

The transport Victoria, with Dr. Jameson and his companions fourteen in all, arrived at Port Said on the night of Feb 11. Nobody was allowed to go on board to see the prisoner except the British Consul and a few officials. The "Times" correspondent says:—When the Victoria was entering port the crews of the British merchant steamers raised loud cheers and the crew of the gunboat Hebe mounted the rigging, calling for cheers for Dr. Jameson and waving their caps.

It is pointed out by Sir Bartle Frere's son that it was not his father who annexed the Transvaal, but Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Two batteries of heavy guns have been ordered by cable by the Transvaal Government—one from France and the other from Germany. The laagers round Johannesburg are to be reoccupied. Mr. Chamberlain's suggested Home Rule for Witwatersrand has, it is reported, been very badly received, both in the Rand and in Pretoria. The Pretoria "Press" of Feb. 4 contained an article denying that the State is desirous of securing any European protectorate, urging that Great Britain should guarantee the independence of the Transvaal towards all comers, and suggesting that Delagoa Bay should be permanently guaranteed to the Republic, by which the question of race hatred would be effectually solved and ultimate federation of all the South African Colonies facilitated. A draft Press law of a very stringent character was issued at Pretoria on Feb. 6. It is to be submitted to the Volksraad next Session. Periodical publications are to be under the control and at the responsible editor, and all articles of a political or personal nature are to be signed. The President of the Republic will be given the right, with the consent of the Executive Council, to prohibit the circulation of papers printed outside the country which he may believe to be dangerous to the peace and order of the Republic. Owing to a mistranslation in the official organ the draft law for a municipality for Johannesburg has been misrepresented. Anyone with fixed property of the value of £200 may be eligible for the position of councillor. The "Telegraph's" special correspondent at the Cape telegraphs that Messrs. Hofmeyr, Merriman, and Sauer are working up a case against the Chartered Company for presentation to the Cape Parliament, and that charges are freely made against the De Beers Company of sending arms to Johannesburg.

THE PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF THE REFORM PRISONERS.

The preliminary trial of the members of the Reform Committee was continued at Pretoria on Feb. 6. Mr. Eugene Marais, editor of "Land en Volk," said he attended the meeting of the Reform Comittee on Dec. 31 at the request of the Commandant, by which he conveyed a message form Messrs. Phillips and Leonard that they wished to settle matters peacefully. Three Johannesburg constables gave evidence as to the arrest and subsequent performance of their duty by the armed men in the streets. Arms and provisions were brought in and entrenchments dug. Another witness said in an interview he had with Col. Rhodes and Messrs. Leonard, Hary, and Lace, on Dec. 31, Col. Rhodes, although invisible to our witness, burg, at their invitation, to preserve the peace. On Feb. 7 a number of Johannesburg detectives were examined. On Feb. 10 the evidence turned to a few days ago, upon the administration of the Relief Fund, various officials of the Standar-Bank, in which the money was deposited, being closely interrogated as to the supposed objects of the fund, and Sir Lionel Phillips's cheque for £2,000 in favour of the Relief Fund and the development Syndicate were also investigated. Mr. Schumacher, who stated that he had acted without salary for the Development Syndicate, admitted that he had destroyed the leaves of the note book in which he kept an account of the transactions, explaining that the directors were then in gaol, and that he considered the notes in question had served their purpose. Evidence was also given as to the revolvers and ammunition discovered in the safe intercepted by the Customs officers at Johannesburg, and a cyclist named Jacob Cafiers narrated how he had driven Sir Lionel Phillips and Messrs. Hammond, Col. Rhodes to Dr. Jameson, and how he had lost the reply on being taken prisoner by the Burghers. On Feb. 11 Mr. Schumacher was find £20 for refusing to produce his private diary. The prosecution at the latter part of the sitting were taken up with the examination of compositors regarding the secret setting up in type of the Reform Committee's proclamation, and the evidence of Gilbert Grimmer, one of the volunteer forces organised in Johannesburg after the withdrawal of the Government police. An officer of Bethington's Horse gave evidence that when the force went out to meet Dr. Jameson's they had orders if they met the Boers not to fire on them under any circumstances. The officers of the Australian, Scottish, Irish, and other Volunteer brigades also gave evidence as to the organisation and objects of the corps. There was only in very instances that the corps were only got together for the protection of life and property. The inquiry has been adjourned "sine die."

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The following is a translation of a despatch to Sir Jacobus de Wet, Cape Town, from President Kruger, on Feb. 12, in an extraordinary edition of the official "Staats Courant" (Pretoria):—

Pretoria, Feb. 12.—Hon. Sir,—I am instructed to acknowledge receipt of your despatch, dated 8th inst., enclosing copy of telegram received by you from the High Commissioner containing a copy of a telegram to his Excellency from the Secretary of State. The telegram contains an abridged summary of a dispatch which has been addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the Transvaal Republic, bearing on occurances which have recently taken place in the South African Republic. In the abovementioned telegram the Secretary of State expresses the hope that, although the despatch has been published in the "London Gazette," the State President will keep an open mind on this subject till the despatch shall be placed in his hands, and expresses the hope that it might be to accede to the request, it has been by anticipation made impossible to him by the publication beforehand of the above-mention d despatch in London. The Government, while awaiting the arrival of the despatch of Her Majesty's Government, feels itself compelled even at this juncture to observe that it considers it undesirable and inadvisable to wive publicity to matters which, in the opinion of this Government considers itself entitled to adopt. The position of affairs has, in the opinion of the Government, been rendered very difficult, and the Government is compelled not only to remark that it can suffer no interference in intermingling, however well intentioned in regard to internal affairs, of which mention is made in the aforemention telegram despatch of the Secretary of State, but is further forced to make public this letter and telegram of "London Gazette" of Saturday. The efforts thus far employed by the Government to obtain the ultimate establishment of a good understanding between the Republic and England in the shortest way possible by peaceful means will, in our opinion, be involved in great difficulty, to the great danger of the peace and order, not only of the republic, but of the whole of South Africa, by again exciting and disturbing the minds of the inhabitants.—I have the honour to be your Honour's obedient servant, (Signed) C Van Boeschoten, Acting State Secretary.

The Times Johannesburg correspondent says he has the best authority for stating that this reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain is really intended for home consumption, and does not imply that President Kruger wishes to break off negotiations. On the contrary, he is sincerely anxious to visit England.

The "Standard" says:—We have reason to believe that President Kruger, before accepting the invitation of this country, endeavoured to stipulate that article Four of the Convention of 1884 should be open to discussion. To this the Government would on no account agree. We also understand that the President has complained of the language in Lord Salisbury's speech at the Nonconformist Banquet.

THE annual Convocation of the University of Allahabad was held on Tuesday afternoon. The address of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Conlan, who presided, will be found elsewhere. It contains at least one announcement of great general interest to the student population of the N.W. Provinces, namely, that for the future those who go in for a legal degree will have first to pass either the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination instead of being allowed to turn straight to legal studies after going through the intermediate or First Arts examination. We cannot expect the change to be popular with the class chiefly affected. The effect is to lengthen the course of education by two years, and that is no doubt a serious matter for those whose parents and guardians are not in easy circumstances and who are anxious to be out on the world as quickly as possible. At the same time the change is a necessary one. The Allahabad University has long been open to the reproach that it has made its legal degrees cheaper than any other in India, even including the University of the Punjab. And while this is an undesirable reputation for the University itself, it cannot be said that the interests of the profession, or of the public, require that access to the legal ranks should continue to be made easy. The supply of legal practitioners is notoriously more than sufficient for the amount of business in almost every district, while the average standard of individual attainments is admittedly below the mark. When the low level of general education among the members of the Bar is one of the first features to catch the notice of a Lieutenant-Governor newly arriving in the Province, it is evident, for the sake of the good name of the Profession, that it was high time that something should be done.

THE LIFE OF A GENERATION.

M. V. Turquan, in the "Revue Scientifique" writes: The investigation of the length of a generation is one of the least known branches of demographic science, doubtless because of the large number of observations that it necessitates, observations which up to the present day formed no part of the official statistics on which this science was obliged to rely. To reach an expression for this duration, contained in a single number, it was necessary, in fact, to go over hundreds of documents and to extract the pith, by operations fatiguing to the most patient "savant," while the final result differed ordinarily very little from the value already known to the ancients. So very often, many authorities have been content to fall back on ancient calculations, or, to speak more exactly, to accept as exact the expression for the length of a generation, proposed by ancient authors and based on a very small number of observations, an expression which has been found by a sort of intuition, a sufficient approximation to the truth.

It has always been a question, even in our own day, in the works of eminent men, whether the length of a generation should not be computed, not with reference to man or woman but to something intermediate, if we may so speak, between men and women; they have sought the length of the generation of an average couple, considered as a single person. Thus, they say: the man is thirty-three years old, the woman twenty-eight, so the average age of the couple is (35+28):2, or thirty-one years and six months. Now, what is the average age of a couple? . . . . what is the length of a generation for a couple? It is something ideal, fictitious, which corresponds to nothing in reality.

Besides, we must understand that certain authors, following the example of the ancients, have concerned themselves only with certain generations of men. It is important to note, finally, that very often the duration of a generation has been confused with the average length of life, or even with the average length of marriage. We will treat these three different things, which it will be convenient to define once for all. The length of a generation is the age of the father or the mother at the birth of a child, not as the birth of the first child, for this refers only to one particular case . . . . we say that the length of a generation is nothing else than the average age of a father or a mother at the birth of a child, whatever the order of this child may be in the formation of the family.

The average life is the number of years that have been passed from birth to death. It may be seen that in this definition the question of paternity or maternity does not enter at all; it is impossible to conceive that in certain cases the average length of life may be smaller than the length of a generation. In fact, since the average life of a group of persons depends simply on the number of years lived by each, it may be very small when, in the particular group of which we are treating, there are a great number of births and a great numb r of infant deaths, for these will bring down the general average. So far as the length of a generation is concerned, on the contrary, the father and the mother are in the prime of life, and have long escaped from the dangers incident to infancy. To take a single example which will probably cause those to smile who have confused the length of a generation with the average duration of life, the former in Finisterre (France) is 33 years and six months, while the average length of life is only twenty-eight years and eleven months! The high birth-rate in this department has resulted, in fact, in lowering the average duration of life, while raising that of a generation for the length of the generation. We may in like manner remark that in places where the birth rate is very small the average life is very long, fifty-one years in Gers, for example, and the length of generation very short, since all the children are born shortly after marriage. As for the average age of the population, the age of the living inhabitants, which is only the average of the years lived by the surrounding inhabitants, divided by the number of these inhabitants, though it sometimes approximates to the length of a generation, does so as a pure coincidence; this figure, which has nothing to do with the age of paternity, is always influenced by the presence of a certain number of old people, as in Brittany, and then it is small, or by that of numerous old persons, as in Bourgogne, and then it is considerable.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY

It is some time writes the "British Medical Journal," since a scientific discovery of real importance has excited such much interest and popular attention as Roentgen's recent work on certain hitherto unknown rays of light has done. Nor is the reason of the popular interest difficult to find, for the application of this discovery to the photography of hidden structures is a feat sensational enough and likely to stimulate even the uneducated imagination. To facilitate a more accurate conception of what these rays possibly are it may be useful to give a brief outline of our knowledge of it stands at present. As is well known, besides the ordinary rays of light constituting the visible spectrum, there are certain others which cannot be perceptible to our ordinary sensations, but have their place at either end of the visible scale, and which are characterised by certain very definite physical properties; such rays are known as the infra-red and ultra-violet rays. These rays, although invisible to our senses, in reality still conform in their general properties to our usual conceptions of light, that is, they are refrangible and in varying degree, obey the usual canons of opacity. They differ, however, from their more familiar brothers in their wave length and chemical and physical effects. With the new rays of Professor Roentgen—the x rays, as he has provisionally named them—the case is very different, for their behaviour are altogether unlike anything that has been known before, with the exception, possibly, of certain rays discovered by Professor Zeuger and others.

The observation that led to their discovery can be repeated by anyone possessing the necessary apparatus, and is as follows: A discharge from a large induction coil is passed through a Crookes's tube, or preferably by a more recent modification of a bulb of black paper. If some paper covered on one side with barium platino-cyanide is now held in the vicinity of the tube, it is possible to see in a completely darkened room that the paper lights up with a brilliant fluorescence. Rays are present then which are capable of passing through black paper—a substance which is, of course, wholly unfounded. As a matter of fact, the Indian cotton mills are, for the most part, owned by Indian capitalists, especially in Western India, where the natives are keen men of business. The Indian Government, as Sir James Westland argued a week ago, has endeavoured to hold the balance between Bombay and Lancashire with absolute fairness, and has assuredly not favoured its own people. At the same time the opposition raised in India to the new Bills is by no means free from exaggeration. The exemption of all yarns, whether imported or spun in the country, may, surely, be regarded as a valuable concession to the Bombay mills, especially when we recollect that forty-six out of a total of ninety-four spinning mills only are exceedingly opaque. Thus it is evident that we are in command of certain peculiar rays which have a standard of opacity of their own, the medical inference of which lies in the fact that bone is opaque and flesh very transparent to them.

The application of all this to photography is obvious. It is only necessary to place some object of variable opacity between the rays to be used and a sensitive plate to obtain in the latter, after development, a shadow of the objects which impeded their passage most. In this way the bones of a living hand have been successfully photographed. Useful as this discovery is, however, there is one disadvantage from which they suffer as compared with ordinary light rays. As yet no substance has been found capable of refracting them to any extent; the use of lenses in connection with them is therefore as yet out of the question, and it is only possible to obtain profile views or silhouettes, no distance or detail being visible in the negatives. Still, their application to medical science cannot but be followed by important results, and as an aid to diagnosis of obscure fractures and dislocations it seems probable that it will prove invaluable. It is, of course, in diseases of the bony system that their use will be likely to be most marked, for, although the soft parts seem to have a certain selective power as to their transmission, it is necessary to obtain a sharp image of any of their constituent parts. It remains to be seen what can be done in this direction by regulating the exposure and by sensitising plates especially for use in their connection. Already a beginning has been made in this direction, and Professor Mosetig, of Vienna, has shown photographs which showed with the greatest clearness and precision the injuries caused by a revolver shot in the left hand of a man and the position of the fatal projectile. In another case the same observer detected the position and nature of a malformation in the left foot of a girl with entire success.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

THE Military Secretary at the India Office has issued a memorandum for this year showing what classes of officers are open for officers of the Indian Staff Corps while on leave in England. They are the following:—(1) The Veterinary Class at Aldershot, from May 1 to June 1, and from

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

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CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

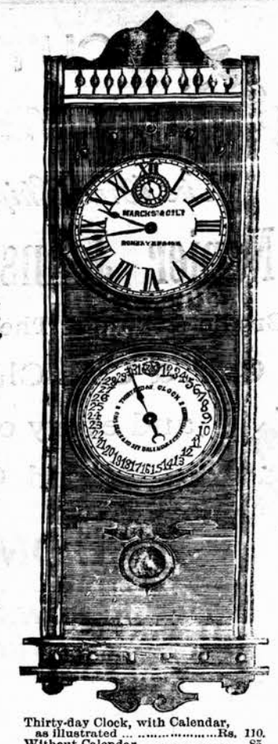
BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

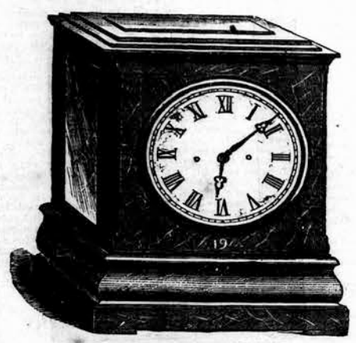
American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110. Without Calendar ..... " 85.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



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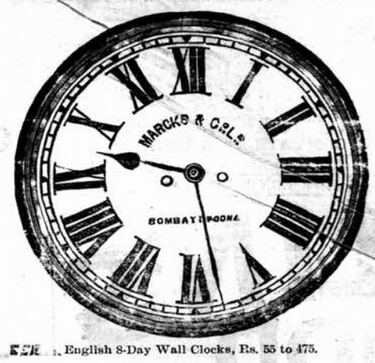
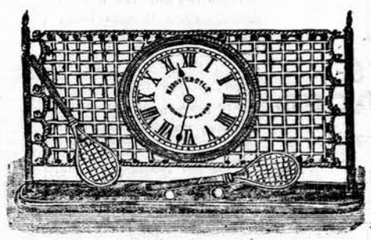
Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

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GENT'S PATENT PUMPS, Rs. 11-4.

GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN RED RUBBER SOLES, Rs. 13-2.

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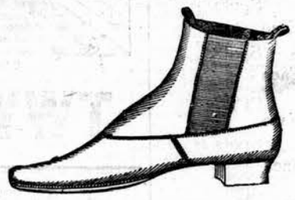

SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.

GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS, Rs. 16-4.

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Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

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MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed (or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue), a dose or two calms me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use

CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:

« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled. *Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.* disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON

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Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)

Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for

BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., LD., NEW YORK.

TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel Band.) Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in all Erect or Reclining Position.

Prices:— Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 18/-, 30/-, & 33/6

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE & Co., 14, London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 40 Years.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine should bear our stamp.

WHITE'S PATENT MOC-MAIN ELASTIC BELTS

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polishes, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternately.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, 1, 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—**Treacher and Co.,** BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA; **Bathgate and Co.,** CALCUTTA.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 4-oz. to the lb. Wool and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes.

AT FIRST COST.

DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

Mention this Paper.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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The
NATURAL FOOD
FOR A BABE
IS MOTHER'S MILK,
And this DOES NOT CONTAIN STARCH.
Young Infants CANNOT digest STARCHY FOODS, a perfect Artificial Food for Infants must, therefore, NOT CONTAIN STARCH.

MELLIN'S FOOD

CONTAINS NO STARCH,
BUT MAKES A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—

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CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
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MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

* Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Breuilh; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere. *

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5017, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18557, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

The Entire Profession has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

COGNAC A.1. — INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslymie Whiskie.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY — PALL MALL WHISKY

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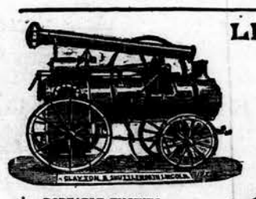

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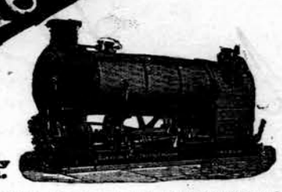

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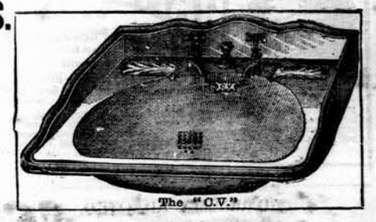

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